

## Portfolio £22,000 to be won

A total of £22,000 is available to be won in *The Times* Portfolio competition today - the weekly prize of £20,000 and the daily £2,000. Yesterday's daily prize was shared between three winners, each receiving £666.66p. They are: Mr Ian Ashworth, of Euxton, near Chorley, Lancs; Mr Leo Lefevre, of Chalfont St Giles, Bucks; and Miss Bettina Odomatt, of the Carlton Tower Hotel, London.

Today's list, page 20; Weekly Portfolio chart, back page Information Service.

## Biko rally banned by Pretoria

The South African authorities banned public meetings in memory of Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader, on the occasion of the recent wave of violence in the black townships. A big rally in memory of Biko, who died in police custody in 1977, was to have been held in Soweto tomorrow.

Tense townships, page 4

## Britain strikes EEC bargain

Britain has agreed to contribute to the EEC's £600m supplementary budget provided concessions are made by the other member states, including the frozen budget rebate of £457m for 1983 and new rules on controlling Community spending.

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## Flying curb

British-owned commercial airlines originally worth a total of £3,000m are among those which could be grounded under new noise control regulations.

## Dali success

Surgeons in Barcelona said a five-hour operation on Salvador Dali, aged 80, to remove tissue damaged in a fire, had been successful.

## Israel accord

Mr Shimon Peres and Mr Yitzhak Shamir are to seek party and parliamentary approval for their agreement to take turns as Israel's Prime Minister.

## Hospital toll up

The death toll at a Wakefield hospital affected by a food poisoning outbreak rose to 22 after the overnight deaths of three patients.

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## Threat to gold

A threatened strike by black workers in South African gold mines would disrupt almost a fifth of world production and eventually affect share and bullion prices.

## Boff questioned

Father Leonardo Boff, the Brazilian exponent of liberation theology who was questioned on his writings by Vatican officials, said he had not been asked to recant.

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## Words awards

Organizers of the fifth Plain English Awards competition want to hear from entrants citing examples of official gobbledegook by October.

Family Money, page 26

## Faldo ruled out

Nick Faldo was disqualified for a misinterpretation of the rules during the second round of the European Open golf tournament at Sunningdale yesterday.

Tournament report, page 27

## Fastest 100

The record for the fastest century of the season was broken twice yesterday. It was originally held by Gattino, who lost it to Lamb before regaining it.

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## Leader page, 7

Letters: On non-proliferation treaty, from Mr K. Coates; dairy farming, from Mr D. Green; classical revival, from Mr C. Callaghan. Leading articles: SDP conference; Kremlin moves; Lowering the roof. Obituaries: page 8. Cardinal Josyf Slipyi; Miss Jennifer Keppel.

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# Docks strike unity crumbles at Tilbury and Bristol

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Leaders of the two-week-old national dock stoppage were last night facing their most serious anti-strike rebellion so far as 1,398 dockers at traditionally militant Tilbury voted in a Port of London Authority ballot to return to work.

The ballot result means that 49.8 per cent of the port's 2,806 registered dockers voted against the stoppage and the authority is expecting between 100 and 150 more replies this weekend to take the anti-strike vote to more than 50 per cent.

At Bristol 130 dissidents out of 611 registered port employees voted to defy the strike and report for work on Monday.

Workers at the Tees docks, which had been operating up till yesterday, were instructed to join the strike action by union officials at a mass meeting.

About 65 out of 211 dockers defied the call and went into work. Convoys of lorries at Immingham continued to take iron ore to the stricken Scunthorpe steelworks after the dockers' decision on Thursday to defy their national leadership.

Immingham sparked off the first national dock strike in July when registered workers refused to sanction the unloading of iron ore on to lorries. Train drivers had refused to take the material, in support of the miners' strike.

## TUC leaders will monitor coal peace talks to ensure deal

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The TUC leadership is to monitor the peace talks between the miners' union and the National Coal Board, due to start tomorrow evening, in an attempt to ensure that they succeed in producing a settlement to the six-month dispute. It was announced yesterday that three of the Labour movement's senior figures will maintain close contact with the progress of the talks at a secret venue. That development emerged as the propaganda battle between the two sides which has raged all week finally subsided in anticipation of the talks.

The talks are due to be convened at 7.00 pm tomorrow and it was not immediately clear precisely how the TUC will monitor their progress. The three leaders who will remain in touch with the National Union of Mineworkers are Mr Norman Willis, the new TUC general secretary, Mr Ray Buckton, of the train drivers' union Aslef,

However, there was one expression of support for the docks stoppage yesterday when port employees at Yarmouth voted by 44 to 33 to come out.

The National Association of Port Employers also reported an increase in the number of registered workers in National Dock Labour Scheme ports on strike, from 7,704 on Thursday to 8,029 yesterday. This was due largely, an official said, to the strike instruction at the Tees docks.

But a damaging blow was clearly dealt to national solidarity at the port of London, where the authority is now to set up a centre with eight telephone lines to provide information for employees, who are being urged to resume work on Monday.

Mr Victor Paige, chairman of the PLA, said that yesterday's ballot, conducted by the Electoral Reform Society, was "clearly and unambiguously a massive vote for a return to work". It was "a hell of a result" for the authority and "a triumph for commonsense", he said.

Mr John Connolly, national docks officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, last night issued a statement urging his members not to respond to the back-to-work call and noting that the ballot return was only 51 per cent.

"The result of the ballot and

the way in which it was carried out, is outside the normal way in which our members make decisions, will be discussed by our committees together with other current developments when next they meet."

Union officials at Tilbury told the PLA that the strike was part of union policy recommended by ports delegates and they would continue to support it.

The strikes are expected to reinforce picket lines at the docks, although Mr John Black, the authority's chief executive, pledged support for those who feared intimidation.

Mr Black said that there was no dispute between the river-side employers and the union and the action was damaging business. One company had already indicated that it was going into liquidation.

The PLA decided on its ballot after considerable confusion over the result of a mass meeting on August 30 and a back-to-work vote at an unofficial gathering. It is a tactic which other employers may now adopt.

By noon yesterday the Electoral Reform Society had received 1,445 ballot papers out of a total of 2,806 dispatched, a response rate of 51.5 per cent. A total of 41 men voted to stay out, compared with 1,398 against the strike, with six spoilt papers.

After the meeting the three held talks with senior NUM officials including Mr Arthur Scargill, the president, and Mr Peter Heathfield, the general secretary, to make arrangements for developments during the "next week".

The venue for the talks was closely guarded secret last night and TUC officials were non-committal when asked where their team would be stationed. Final arrangements for the talks were agreed yesterday during telephone conversations between Mr Heathfield and Mr Ned Smith, the National Coal Board's industrial relations director. It was thought that Mr Ian MacGregor, the NCB chairman, will lead the coal board team.

Mr Norman Willis, who was attending his first general council meeting as general secretary, said after the meeting that he believed the Labour movement "can deliver very substantial areas of support for the NUM".

However, the 7,000-strong Steel Industry Managers Association has decided it will continue to work normally and not respond to any requests for supportive action.

The steel unions are due to meet the NUM next week and on Tuesday leaders of the main union, the Iron and Steel Trades Federation, will meet to decide on arrangements to ballot their members.

Number 10 talks, back page

## Granaries set to overflow

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Britain's total cereals harvest is likely to be a record of more than 15m tonnes this year, according to provisional figures released yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture.

If the forecast is confirmed, production will easily outstrip last year's or the previous year's, both of which were regarded at the time as exceptionally good.

The fact that Britain's farmers appear to have shattered all previous records is largely attributable to a phenomenal increase in yields. Wheat is up from 6.35 tonnes a hectare to about seven tonnes; barley from 4.69 to about 5.3 tonnes; and oats from 4.55 to 5.2 tonnes.

On the basis of the Ministry's June survey of land under

cultivation, the wheat harvest is likely to be around 13.75m tonnes (10.5m tonnes last year), and barley about 10.8m tonnes (8.5m last year).

Oilseed rape production has also risen dramatically, with a record 269,000 hectares harvested this year and yields up from an average of 2.53 to 3.3 tonnes. This would give a total of nearly 900,000 tonnes, compared with a mere 30,000 tonnes ten years ago.

Despite the astonishing technical achievements, the figures will cause further headaches in Brussels. The hard-pressed European Commission faces the prospect of an equally enormous harvest in the rest of the Community and the problem of

disposing of an unmanageably large surplus.

Like their dairy counterparts, cereal farmers will soon have to be told that they are too efficient for their own good: unless their production is controlled by quotas, intervention prices could no longer be guaranteed and they would have to find their own way on world markets.

With an apparently ironic sense of timing, plant breeders have developed a number of new hybrid wheats, which are to be tested this winter by the National Institute of Agricultural Botany in Cambridge.

If successful, the new varieties could increase yields by between 10 and 15 per cent.

Devon County Council archaeology department, discovered it during one of the most extensive air surveys of lowland Devon ever undertaken, timed to fit in with the unusual dryness of the soil which alters its structure and makes seeing marks in the ground indicating antiquities that much easier.

"We found more than 500 new sites, but that on the edge of Dartmoor is the one that pleases me most", Miss Griffiths said.

"The discovery is very significant in the context of south-west England. Sites of this type were previously thought to be absent from the region, which was thought to

have been an impenetrable and largely uninhabited forest in the neolithic period."

The marks in the ground are believed to indicate a class 2 benge, a circular ritual worship site with two entrances. Unlike Stonehenge, there is nothing left to see at ground level, and the original structure is thought to have differed from its celebrated sister on Salisbury Plain in having been constructed largely of wood.

"There is certainly little chance of its ever becoming a tourist attraction, nor will we necessarily undertake any major excavation", Miss Griffiths said. Negotiations are none the



Eye of the storm: Marshal Ogarkov (left), his successor Marshal Akhromeyev (top right), President Chernenko, whose fading grip helped spark the upheaval.

## Ogarkov victim of hidden Kremlin power struggle

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The fall of Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov as Russia's military chief reflects a hidden political struggle involving senior military men and the Kremlin, informed observers said here yesterday.

They said that although divisions between the military and the Communist Party were not clear cut, conflicts of interest had arisen at a time when East-West relations are at crisis point and there is a struggle for the succession in the Kremlin.

With President Chernenko losing his grip, the struggle for power had apparently extended to the military, with arms control the burning issue, the sources said.

Marshal Ogarkov was removed as Chief of Staff and Deputy Defence Minister on Thursday night. Sources who have studied his career said he appeared to have fallen foul of the Kremlin for his outspoken views and "political ambitions".

Only recently strongly tipped to become Russia's next Defence Minister, his apparent fall has far reaching implications both for Soviet arms policy and the leadership battle, although it is being presented in the Soviet media as routine.

Last night Moscow television gave lengthy and lavish coverage to the visit to Sofia by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Kremlin boss apparent.

But it also reported a speech

Outspoken marshal West bemused Power structure Leading article

Red Star, the armed forces daily, said Marshal Ogarkov was being transferred to "other work", without elaborating. The announcement omitted the customary acknowledgement of his services to the state and armed forces.

Pravda yesterday carried a neutral account of the affair, giving equal weight to Marshal Ogarkov and his successor. But Red Star carried a front page photograph and biography of Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, the new Chief of Staff and formerly Marshal Akhromeyev's deputy.

It reported Marshal Ogarkov's removal in a terse passage in small print, which diplomats said showed he was being demoted rather than given new responsibilities.

Mr Chernenko and Mr Gorbachev also failed to attend Mr Kostandov's lying-in-state in the Red Army Hall on Thursday, although other Politburo members were there,

including Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister, and Mr Gorbachev.

Mr Chernenko, aged 72, reappeared at a ceremony for three cosmonauts in the Kremlin on Wednesday but is visibly now and said to be losing his grip on power. Diplomats said it was puzzling that he had not continued public appearances to assert his authority at a time of high command clashes and Politburo manoeuvring.

The demotion of Marshal Ogarkov points to a Kremlin power struggle involving a new power grouping led by Mr Romanov, according to Professor John Erickson of Edinburgh University (Henry Stanhope writes).

Professor Erickson, a world authority on the Soviet military, respected in both the West and East, last night said the group contained both Mr Gromyko and Marshal Akhromeyev.

The group, traditionalist and conservative, had no time for the innovative Russian military chief, a thorn in the side of the military establishment.

On May 9 according to Professor Erickson, the marshal wrote a "devastating" article attacking the Kremlin leadership, as well as the military industrial establishment, as "inefficient".

This kind of public onslaught, unprecedented for a senior Soviet commander, "could not have endeared him" to his colleagues.

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After the final curtain, the mother's work begins

## Two British hikers shot near Madrid

From Harry Debelius Madrid

Two young British women are recovering in hospital here and in near by Segovia after being robbed and shot.

Diana Bond and Clair Soper, both aged 20, and from Exeter, were hitch-hiking on a main road north of Madrid on Thursday afternoon with a British acquaintance known as Neil.

A car picked them up and the driver said he was going to stop at a picnic spot. When they arrived, Neil was bound hand and foot.

"One of the young men came over to the car without warning and pointed a big sawn-off shotgun through the window and pulled the trigger", Miss Bond said. Her friend was also wounded.

The women were dragged from the car and thrown into a ditch. Neil managed to work himself free and ran to a village nearby.

## Dollar rush reaches new peaks

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent

The United States dollar raced ahead in frantic trading on the foreign exchange markets yesterday, continuing its record-breaking advance against other currencies. Dealers said the rush to buy dollars showed no sign of abating despite the big gains recorded over the past week.

The dollar reached new peaks against several European currencies, including the pound, which fell to \$1.2720 at one stage, and closed in London at the highest level for 11½ years against the Deutsche mark.

Although the pound was 1.05 cents lower at \$1.2755 by the end of London dealing, it proved more resilient than some other currencies and gained against both the French franc and the Deutsch mark. This meant its overall value, measured on a trade-weighted index, was unchanged at 77.6.

Dealers said the latest developments in the coal strike and speculation that the dock strike might be crumbling helped to keep the pound steady.

By contrast, the Deutschmark, the main currency against which the dollar is measured, weakened again. The dollar rose 3.45 pfennigs to DM2.9820 in London.

With the pound showing no sign of underlying weakness yesterday, financial markets in London remain calm and money market interest rates eased slightly.

However, there is some prospect of higher US interest rates which would put pressure on rates generally. In addition some building societies locked in competition for deposits are almost certain to raise their mortgage rates in the next few days.

Summer home loans, page 2  
Kenneth Fleet, page 21

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# Noise curbs will mean end of Boeing 707s on international air routes

By John Lawless

Noise control regulations which come into force in the United States on January 1 and in Britain a year later, may force the grounding of 750 aircraft, about 200 of them owned by British operators.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) said yesterday that a tenth of the world's commercial airline fleet were "potential casualties", and owners would have to decide whether to replace them.

"Britain has been living a little bit on borrowed time. A lot of carriers, including the charter operators, which have been offering low fares to passengers because they own these aircraft, have known that they faced decisions about their fleets", a spokesman for IATA said.

Under the new rules, aircraft have to be able to land emitting almost no more noise from their engines than if they were switched off.

The rules effectively sign a death warrant for the Boeing 707, which made transatlantic jet travel an everyday event. Also affected are BAC 1-11s.

Tridents, DC8s, earlier DC9s and three types of Soviet aircraft used on international routes.

Boeing sold its last commercial 707 four years ago, having made 982 since the first flew on December 20, 1957. It still makes a few for the American military.

There are plenty of second-hand aircraft which can beat the new noise limits, but no natural successors to those which are to be phased out. A DC10, for example, carries 350 passengers, against 200 in a 707.

The only alternative is to fit engine silencers. British Caledonian yesterday showed how expensive that can be when it announced that it is to spend £12m to keep its fleet of 13 BAC 1-11s capable of flying to the end of the century.

The work, which will involve the equivalent of 16,000 man-hours to complete, will use silencers developed by British Aerospace and Rolls-Royce. Automatic landing devices will be fitted and interiors refurbished.

The silencers will reduce engine noise to seven decibels lower than the new rules demand, but will cut fuel efficiency by 2 per cent.

British Airways will soon announce a similar programme for its 26 BAC 1-11s, but is expected to scrap its 25 Tridents during the next 18 months.

Dan-Air has followed other airlines in cutting the cost of flights to Switzerland and France this winter. The lowest return fare from Gatwick to Bern will be £88, reduced from £114.

From October, Dan-Air fares from Gatwick to Zurich will go down from £122 to £92 and from Manchester to Zurich, from £150 to £108.

Flights from Gatwick to Toulouse will be cut from £116 to £105 and to Montpellier, from £123 to £113. British Airways and Air France announced last week lower fares to some cities in France.

All the new fares apply only to tickets bought at least two weeks in advance and passengers must not return before the Sunday after departure.

## Merseyside coast hit by oil slick

Environmental health officials warned people to keep away from beaches on a 12-mile stretch of the Wirral on Merseyside yesterday after a large oil slick floated ashore.

Local authority workers tried to contain the heavy fuel oil with thousands of gallons of detergent, but it quickly spread along the Mersey waterfront.

It came from an oil tank leak at Unilever's Merseyside power station at Bromborough, and had been washing up and down on the tides without coming ashore until yesterday, when Mr



The Mersey estuary, showing oil slicks

John Agass Wirral's, environmental health director, was alerted to thick deposits at Rock Ferry.

Mr Agass said: "The clean up operation has proved to be a difficult task because the oil is particularly heavy."

"Normally it would not respond to a detergent but Unilever are working on one that will do the job quickly and efficiently. Unilever have admitted responsibility and any costs incurred will be paid by them."

## Prep schools to use own inspectors

Top fee-paying preparatory schools are to introduce their own inspection system to make sure standards are maintained.

The announcement was made yesterday at the annual conference of the 550-member Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools at Cambridge.

The inspections will be carried out by a team including a retired government school inspector and a serving head.

If the report was found to be critical a copy would be sent to the school, and the chairman of the Independent Schools Joint Committee accreditation could ask for further information to be carried out.

The inspection team could comprise up to five people depending on the size of the school. The visit could last between two to four days.

## Head teachers urge unions to re-start pay talks

By Colin Hughes

The two head teachers' associations are urging their colleagues in the other teacher unions to return immediately to renewed salary talks after this week's arbitration decision on teachers' pay.

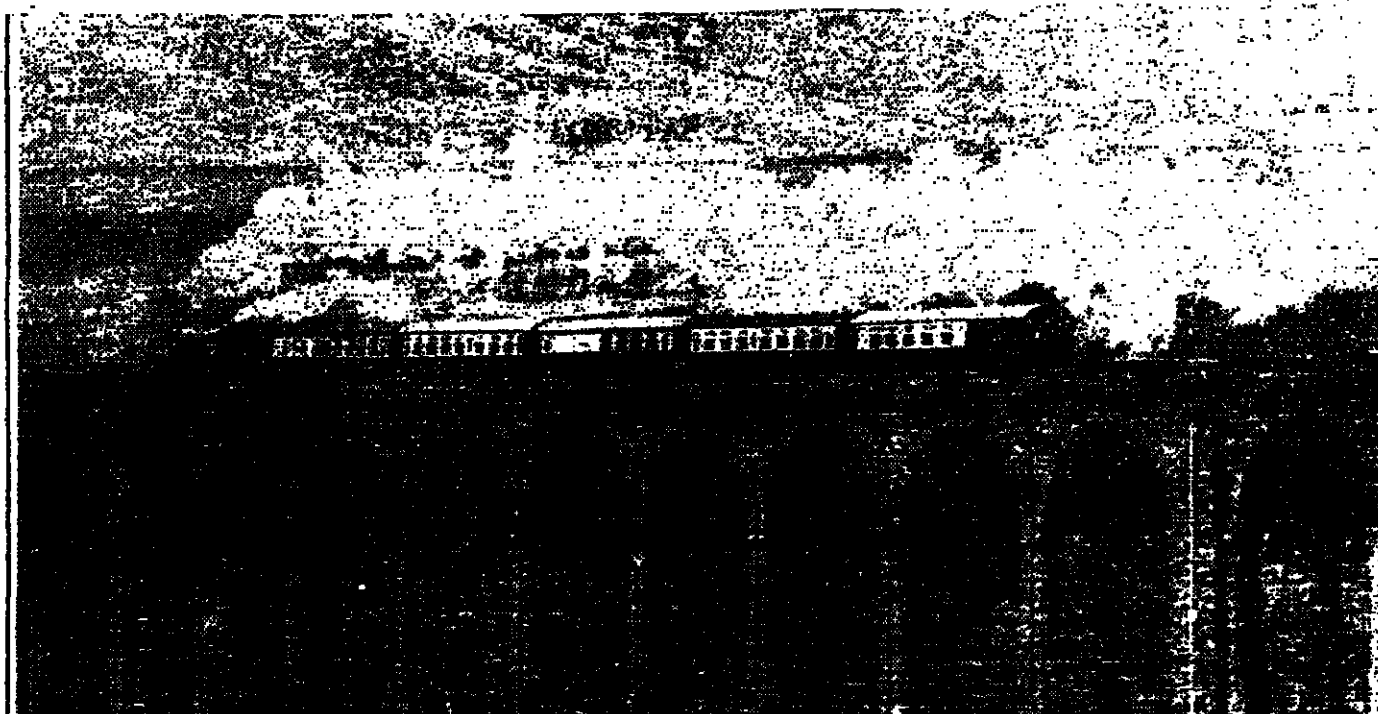
The Secondary Heads Association yesterday echoed calls from the National Association of Head Teachers for all six teaching unions to start looking for a thorough overhaul of salary structures for teachers.

Mr Derek Dutton, the newly-appointed president of the 3,000-member SHA, said that unions and employers were

entrenched in a "war of attrition" over revised salary structures which "has to end".

His view is supported by Mr David Hart, general secretary of the 21,000-member NAHT. He says that the disappointing 5.1 per cent won by arbitration must impel the teaching unions to seek a better deal through negotiations on structure.

Both associations find it hard to conceal their frustration with what they see as intransigence among their opposite numbers in the 235,000-member National Union of Teachers, the largest union.



Nostalgic run: The Flying Scotsman locomotive, with American tourists behind, crossing the Ribbleshead Viaduct in North Yorkshire yesterday. The journey, part of a 16-day tour around Britain by Pullman train for

which the Americans are paying £1,400 a seat, raised the hope that British Rail may not close the threatened Settle to Carlisle scenic railway next year (Michael Bailey writes).

The trip was arranged by P & O Air Holidays as one of its series of great railway journeys. The series includes trips across the Soviet Union, China, Africa and South America. (Photograph: Andrew Varley)

## Death toll at hospital reaches 22

By Michael Timmins

The number of deaths since the start of the food poisoning outbreak at Stanley Royal Hospital in Wakefield, West Yorkshire, rose to 22 yesterday amid increasing confusion about how many of the deaths are due to the salmonella-like infection.

Mr Alan Pritchard, district administrator for Wakefield Health Authority, said that since the outbreak began on August Bank holiday, every death had been reported to the coroner at the coroner's insistence.

"We have reported every death," he said, "whether from bronchitis, pneumonia or whatever. It is the coroner who will be the arbiter."

Yesterday 34 patients were suffering from salmonella-type symptoms at the 900-bed psychiatric hospital, against 55 the day before, with five new suspected cases.

An inquest was opened and adjourned yesterday on a woman aged 93 who died earlier this week at the neighbouring Pinderfields General Hospital. Although she had not been in Stanley Royal, she had been nursed at home until the day before her death by a family member who is on the staff of Stanley Royal.

The outbreak of food poisoning brought a call yesterday from Mr Conal Gregory, Conservative MP for York, for removal of Crown immunity from the hospital. The immunity means that the hospital's environmental health officers cannot insist on inspection by hygiene standards at hospital.

The health authority said, however, it has received regular visits and annual reports from the local environmental health officers for at least a decade and they had been involved in the present outbreak "from the word go".

## Priests want help and advice

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Roman Catholic priests in England and Wales have called for measures to help to deal with emotional stress - particularly loneliness - among the clergy.

There should be a pastoral Ministry to Priests in every Roman Catholic diocese: the opportunity of closer work with lay people; and more time to study and form social relationships, according to the National Conference of Priests meeting in Birmingham yesterday.

The conference, which represents 5,000 clergy, also expressed sympathy for the aims of the Movement for the Ordination of Married Men by 57 votes to 8, and, as in previous years, looked for

changes in Roman Catholic policy on clerical celibacy.

The measures aimed at improving the morale and effectiveness of the priesthood were adopted in response to reports of emotional problems among priests, particularly loneliness and confusion of role.

The delegates said every diocese should set up a scheme for dealing with emotional and spiritual difficulties.

Under such a scheme, already operating in some parts of the country, selected priests would support parish clergy. Isolation and loneliness, the conference decided, could be helped if lay people were to work more closely with priests.

It was recognized that the idea of the priest as a "man apart" - what one delegate called Pedestal Man - was obsolete. Attention was given to theological ideas of the priesthood of the laity as part of the church's total priesthood.

This new model of ministry should lead, the conference declared, to representative decision-making and to pastoral strategies in every diocese.

The conference also looked, as in past years, for changes in Roman Catholic policy on the admission of divorced people to the sacraments. It adopted, by 66 votes to one, a demand for a "compassionate approach" to such cases.

## Some home loans to cost more

By Richard Thomson

It is now almost certain that some building societies will raise mortgage rates next week.

The 270,000 mortgage borrowers with the Anglia Building Society are likely to be the first affected by a rate rise next week.

Anglia said that in response to the increase of 0.5 per cent on the Abbey National's investment rates on Wednesday, Anglia would have to raise its own deposit rates. "But we cannot charge higher investment rates without raising our mortgage rates," the mortgage rate was likely to rise from 12.5 per cent and 13 per cent, he added, and would be decided in a meeting next Tuesday.

The Halifax, Britain's largest society, said an early rise in its mortgage rate was "very likely" and that the increase would be minimum of 0.25 per cent. A decision, "sooner rather than later", would be taken during September. Meanwhile, the society expects to raise its investment rates by slightly more than 0.5 per cent.

Once the Halifax moves other societies are likely to follow. The Alliance, the sixth largest society, said that it will take no immediate decision on its mortgage rate, but will increase it if the Halifax moves. The Alliance plans to raise its investment rate next week to match or better those on offer from other societies.

Other large societies said they had no plans to raise their mortgage rates. The Leeds, Pennine, Abbey National, Nationwide and Woolwich all said they had no intention of raising mortgage rates. The Woolwich is the most competitive society with a rate of 12.75 per cent on all loans.

The building societies put most of the blame for the situation on the National Savings twenty-eighth issue, which was the biggest monthly intake for more than two years. The building societies are suffering a shortage of money coming into deposit accounts, forcing them to raise investment rates.

## Mother used jail to cure son of drug

A mother kept her son in prison to wean him from heroin, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Christopher Bruin's widowed mother would not support his bail application, so he spent three months in prison awaiting trial.

"I didn't want him to have bail and I didn't give him any money in case he could buy heroin in prison," Mrs Margaret Bruin said. "He is back to normal now and just loves me. He swears he won't touch heroin again."

Mrs Bruin, aged 43, was praised by the recorder, Mr A J Arlidge, QC, after she described how she learnt, by watching television documentaries, signs of addiction. Her son, Christopher, aged 24, had confessed that he was addicted to heroin. She had marched him to a drug clinic.

Bruin, of Fram Street, Wapping, admitted aggravated burglary and throwing a bomb. He was jailed for two years, a year of which was suspended for a year.

## IRA shoot two dead in timber yard raid

An off-duty part-time soldier was shot dead by the IRA in Northern Ireland yesterday in front of his wife and child, aged 3. One of his fellow workers was also murdered when the gang attacked them at a timber yard in Dungannon, Tyrone.

The six terrorists, who escaped in a blue van, were chased by a woman in a car but she pulled into the roadside when they aimed firearms at her.

The timber yard has been attacked 22 times during the past 15 years. In 1977 the owner, Mr James Shiels, a captain in the UDR, was shot dead outside his home by the IRA.

## Iranians not to be deported

Teesside Crown Court withdrew deportation orders yesterday against three Iranian women students at Teesside Polytechnic who claimed they faced a firing squad for opposing the Khomeini regime.

Sima Miri, aged 21, Lida Shamloo, and Sima Haghsheban, both aged 24, stole clothes worth more than £700 from stores in Middlesbrough. However, Miri and Shamloo were put on probation for two years and Haghsheban ordered to do 100 hours community service.

## Fire kills family of three

A mother and two children died yesterday when fire swept through their home in Church Approach, Garforth, Leeds. Mrs Sandra Chambers, aged 23, was making breakfast for her son Lee, three, and daughter Kerry, aged one, when flames were seen in the lounge.

## Actress dies

Jennifer Kendal, who was most recently seen in the television film, *The Far Pavilions*, and sister of Felicity Kendal, died in a London hospital yesterday. She was 49. She is survived by her husband, Sashi Kapoor, the Indian actor, and three children.

## Whip defeated

The Official Unionist chief whip in the Northern Ireland Assembly, Mr Jack Allan, was defeated yesterday in a by-election for a seat on Londonderry City Council by a Democratic Unionist, Mr Mervyn Lindsay.

## Dikko ruling

Alhaji Umaru Dikko, the former Nigerian cabinet minister kidnapped and found yesterday in an aircraft crash was yesterday granted leave to challenge a High Court ruling that he must be questioned in legal proceedings.

## Holiday victim

Mr Barry Jones, a lorry driver, aged 50, from Maidstone in Kent, is in intensive care after contracting legionnaires' disease while on holiday in Majorca. His condition is said to be serious.

## Civil Service unions disagree in public over GCHQ deal offered to Government

Reports by John Winder, Derek Barnett, and Stephen Goodwin

Civil Service unions fell out publicly yesterday, the last day of the annual TUC Congress in Brighton, over the deal offered to ministers in exchange for retaining trade union membership rights at Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) in Cheltenham.

A Civil and Public Services Association motion, inspired by the Militant Tendency, that no trade unionist should be allowed to agree to take away the right to strike or "disruptive action" was defeated on a show of hands.

The motion was implicitly critical of Mr Len Murray, the outgoing

on behalf of "those brave people in GCHQ still sticking out", rejected any implied criticism of the role of the general council and Mr Murray. "Their support for the workers at GCHQ was magnificent", he said.

His national executive would never allow him to sign a "no-strike" agreement.

"It is offensive to know that exactly what the agreement was that had been offered to the Prime Minister. We talked about sensible arrangements and the continuing operation of essential services", he said.

"GCHQs not like a sweetshop. It is about national security. It is

## Threat of more secrets leaks

The Belgrano case would not be the last in which there were leaks because the more civil servants were sickened by what they saw of ministerial manipulation the more there would be leaks, Mr Gerry Gillman, general secretary, Society of Civil and Public Services, said.

He was moving a long composite motion on civil liberties condemning the ban on trade union membership at GCHQ and opposing the use of the polygraph or lie detector. It called for general council support and coordination of the widest possible activity from within the trade union movement in case of future government attacks on basic liberties.

Mr Gillman said the lie detector was alien and inefficient. It was alien because it was not admissible as evidence in British courts and inefficient because for as much as 30 to 40 per cent of the time it could point the finger of suspicion at the innocent while clever, trained people could pass the polygraph test with flying colours.

"This Prime Minister cannot tolerate dissent. She has removed dissenters from her Cabinet and is now trying to bully and bludgeon them from the Civil Service. It may be her Cabinet, but it is not her Civil Service."

The general council should play a leading role in a campaign by bodies such as the National Council for Civil Liberties to arouse public awareness of the issues involved and to draft a programme for legal reforms for protection of civil and trade union rights.

"We must not allow this Government to be successful in attempts to erode freedom."

Mr William Beaumont, National Association of Probation Officers, the newest TUC affiliate, said in supporting the motion: "Our members in civil service have been shocked and are deeply concerned by the treatment of miners in courts."

Most had been charged with minor offences and singled out for exceptional treatment.

The motion was agreed to.



Mr Willis (right) saying goodbye to Mr Murray (Photograph: John Manning).

## Secrets Act 'being used to protect ministers'

Section two of the Official Secrets Act is being used to protect ministers, Mr Gerry Gillman, general secretary, Society of Civil and Public Services, said.

He was speaking on a motion, which was remitted for consideration by the general council, declaring that general freedom of information would make Britain more democratic and enhance the quality of public debate.

It added "Congress believes that the Campaign for Freedom of Information has further exposed the continued use by the Government of section 2 of the Official Secrets Act is contrary to moves in many democratic countries towards open government and calls for the repeal of section 2."

Mr Ward said that section 2 made it a criminal offence to disclose without permission any information obtained in the course of work. Those who defied that all-embracing draconian legislation, said that it would be sparingly used, but it was being used to prevent embarrassment to the Government.

## Delegates pay their tributes to Len Murray

The labour movement said goodbye yesterday to Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC for the past 11 years. In an emotional farewell at the close of the Brighton congress, Mr Norman Willis, with the task of "righting the wrongs done to our people"

He said delegates in a final address to the congress that he felt passionately about demonization of the Government's secret communications house because it was an infringement of personal freedom.

Mr Raymond Buckton, the outgoing TUC chairman and leader of the train drivers' union ASLEF, presented Mr Murray with the gold badge of the congress, the highest award in the labour movement, and a large fascicule of a senior citizen's rail card.

Mr Willis said Mr Murray had displayed "grit and steel" in carrying through the principles of the labour movement.

Mr Willis attended his first TUC General Council as general secretary yesterday under the new chairmanship of Mr Jack Eeles, GBMAU's Lancashire regional secretary.

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# Laitner murder trial hears tape made by accused on the run

From Peter Davenport, Durham

The voice of Arthur Hutchinson, accused of three murders and rape, echoed round Durham Crown Court yesterday as a tape recording he made while on the run from the police was played to the jury.

The recording, found after Mr Hutchinson's arrest on November 5 last year in lodgings he had used in Darlington, lasted for almost four minutes, and the flat monotone was at times barely audible against background noise and tape hiss. The jury was supplied with typed transcripts.

Mr Hutchinson twice referred to the killings for which he is on trial, but on each occasion refused to acknowledge any involvement in the deaths of a Sheffield solicitor, Mr Basil Laitner, his wife, Avril, and their son, Richard, who were all knifed to death in their home after a wedding reception for their elder daughter.

At his trial Mr Hutchinson, aged 43, of Kelsa Grove, Hartlepool, Cleveland, has denied three charges of murder. He has also denied raping the Laitners' younger daughter, Nicola, aged 18.

The court was told yesterday by a forensic scientist, Mr Alfred Farragher, that bloodstains found on a sheet from Miss Laitner's bed were of the same group as that of Mr Hutchinson, a group shared by only one in 50,000 of the population.

Mr Farragher also described

## Though I was still in pain I kept going

Hutchinson, born 1924, age now 42, also nicknamed 'The Fox' because of his cunning ways. On the 28th, Wednesday, September, I hurried myself through an upper window, crashing into a barbed wire netting my legs to pieces.

For 12 hours I was running for four miles, four miles before I collapsed. I stayed in the bushes for four hours, and then I saw the helicopter jump.

So I dragged myself in the gutter, crawled along the gutter, and forced myself into the bushes and lay there till it got dark. Dogs walked right past me several times without noticing that I was there.

Then I crawled out and walked all night, which took me no further than another four miles, from where I had just jumped from, and then daylight came. I had to go back to ground again. Trainers were at this stage covered in blood, but I kept on going.

Second night I did another five miles. For three days I still lay in a bed, that's the way I've given all the way through these dark. One day something, money. Next day, nothing. I just had to live day by day. But I won't give in, even when they shoot me, else finish me off.

As long as I've got strength in my legs I'll run. Because I was able to get this tape recorder, trousers, I've been able to listen to everything that's been going on, where they have been waiting for me, where they have been looking for me, so I knew exactly which way to head out of the way from 'em. Like playing cat and mouse, or should I say, fox on the trot. (Laughter).

Some people might think that I am mad in making that first jump, but I didn't think so. I just wanted to get back to the woman I love. That's why I jumped. I'm making no comment on the triple killings. Let the police do what they want, I'm saying now. My life was over when I got picked up. (Inaudible section).

I tried to tell 'em, but they wouldn't listen.

Once I knew I could never get back to the one I wanted to get back to, I was finished. They knew I was finished, but it makes no difference whether they shoot me for this or anything else. If they think I am dangerous, then let them think that. Maybe I am, maybe I'm not.

I'm not telling anybody nothing about that business. Maybe I'm a bit daft in the head like people think I am. Let them think what they want. I'm still free, and that's the main thing.

I've dodged them all this time and I'll dodge them a bit longer, until I get my own way. However, crackers I might be, I have walked past them several times, and they haven't even noticed me. Like they say, I'm a master of disguise. (Laughter). So now I've always been one step ahead of 'em, thanks to the newspapers.

I suppose they would have caught me a long time ago if it hadn't been for me listening to what they were saying and reading newspapers.

Geoffrey Craig, said that teeth marks found in a wedge of gouda cheese taken from the refrigerator in the Laitner house had been made by Mr Hutchinson.

A fingerprint expert, Det Sergeant Leonard Andrew, said that parts of two palm prints taken from a champagne bottle in the wedding marquee matched

Mr Hutchinson's left palm print with 16 characteristics.

The trial has been told that Mr Hutchinson murdered the members of the Laitner family while on the run from the police after escaping from custody in Selby, North Yorkshire, in September last year.

The trial continues on Monday.



Captain Trubshaw in the Concorde cockpit at the start of his final flight yesterday.

## Last flight for Concorde test pilot

By Richard Dowden

Brian Trubshaw, the Concorde test pilot, flew the plane for the last time yesterday at Farnborough Air Show. He is retiring as managing director of British Aerospace at Filton next year.

For most of the past quarter of a century Mr Trubshaw has piloted the development of British aircraft since he was

appointed chief test pilot at Vickers-Armstrong in 1961. Every important British aircraft since then has been put through its paces by him culminating in the Concorde itself, which he first flew in 1969.

During the second world war he flew in Bomber Command and was shot down off the Dutch coast.

As he climbed into the jets' cockpit at Heathrow yesterday for the flight to Farnborough Mr Trubshaw said: "I was a little dry in the mouth the first time I flew Concorde and it was a very exciting experience."

"It is twice, as fast as any other commercial aircraft cruising faster than a bullet. Navy buys Harriers, page 4

## Fake bomb diverted police from bank raid

Bank robbers planted a fake bomb during an IRA terrorist campaign in London to distract police during an attempt to snatch Harrods' Christmas takings, the Central Criminal Court in London was told yesterday.

They raided the Midland Bank in Sloane Street, Knightsbridge, west London, as £236,000 in takings were delivered during Christmas week 1976.

But the armed robbers could not blast their way into the locked box containing the money, Mr Michael Austin-Smith, for the prosecution, said.

Raymond Baron, age 43, unemployed of Aberdare Close, Tottenham, north London, admitted taking part in armed robberies which netted £525,000 for gangs during seven years. He will be sentenced on Monday.

Mr Austin-Smith described Baron as a "daring and reliable mercenary in professional crime."

Mr Austin-Smith said that in the Midland raid the rest of the gang fled empty-handed, but Baron grabbed £405 from one of the tills. The gang held people outside to bank away with firearms.

"Conscious that police could be around, and in order to divert them from a busy area, one of the gang put a fake bomb in Kensington to draw police attention away from the scene, so they escaped unhindered," Mr Austin-Smith said.

## Teacher sold boy LSD, inquest told

A boy aged 16 fell to his death from a block of flats after taking LSD supplied by a teacher, an inquest at Southwark, south London, was told yesterday.

Lee Sawyer took two microdots of the hallucinogenic drug an hour before he died.

A friend, also aged 16, named only as Gary at the request of the police, told the inquest: "I bought ten microdots of the drug for £30 from a school teacher called Dick two nights before. We had bought drugs from him before."

"We were sitting in a lift shaft at Lee's flat. He took two and then went off. I didn't see him fall."

Det Insp Graham Collins told the inquest: "The man has been traced and was arrested on the day of the boy's post-mortem in possession of LSD microdots and cannabis."

The coroner, Dr Arthur Davis, said: "One of the illusions people have on LSD is that they think they can fly. We have had a number of cases at this coroner's court where people on the drug have fallen to their deaths from high buildings under this delusion."

"It is one of the classic manifestations of what is called a 'good trip' - one of the experiences that a sensation-seeker takes the drug for."

Mr Collins said that Lee, a trainee painter and decorator of Ladlands, Overhill Road, East Dulwich, fell in June from a balcony in the block where he lived with his parents.

A pathologist, Dr Basil Purdum, said that the dead boy had nine micrograms of LSD in his stomach and "died from multiple injuries following ingestion of LSD."

Dr Davis told Gary: "I hope this will be a tragic warning to you that if you take LSD it is pretty inevitable you will end up at this court, but not giving evidence."

"Often drug-takers go from one drug to another and in the end there is a high probability they will end up on the mortuary slab."

"What makes it all the more terrible is the person these drugs were obtained from."

"I want this to be recorded as a drug death and not a fall. Death was due to acute taking of drugs," the coroner said.

## Stranded Britons fly home

Twenty Britons stranded in the United States and Jamaica for up to ten days after Air Florida, an American airline, suspended operations, arrived back in London yesterday.

The passengers said they had slept rough on airport floors and had no money to buy food or drinks.

They had all flown on holiday to Jamaica with Air Florida and were left stranded there. Other airlines refused to honour their tickets out of Jamaica and some of them had paid £100 each for seats on flights to Miami.

At Miami Pan-Am were the only airline prepared to accept the tickets back to London but on a stand-by basis. As nearly all their flights from Miami were full they flew the passengers to New York on Thursday night so that they would have a better chance of getting seats.

Miss Irene Young, aged 20, a legal secretary from Bradford, said yesterday that she had lost her job because of the delay.

Another passenger, Mrs Dorret McCleary, from Upper Norwood, south London, had to pay £400 to fly herself and her three children from Jamaica to Miami.

The passengers were unsure if they could get compensation as the insurance applied only if the airline went into liquidation or declared itself bankrupt. Air Florida did neither.

## JP remanded

Stephen Pegg, aged 35, a magistrate of Tring, Hertfordshire, was yesterday remanded in custody for a week by Heme Hempstead magistrates, charged with murdering Peter Goddard, aged 26, of Heme Hempstead.

## Home need not have been ruined

By Rupert Morris

An old lady in a shabby headscarf wandered bewildered round her rubble-strewn garden in south London yesterday, pursued by cameras from American television.

But Mrs Rose Stevenson, aged 68, of Harold Road, Crystal Palace, had done something no ratepayer has ever done before. Infuriated by Croydon Council's latest rate bill, she decided she could afford to live in her 12-room listed Victorian home only by looting off a couple of storeys.

Now the house is a semi-ruin, and the council has sought orders to stop the demolition. But yesterday it emerged that, even by her own eccentric reasoning, Mrs Stevenson need not have taken such drastic action.

When she found her combined domestic and water rates amounted to £1,200, she reckoned she could afford only £400. She applied to have her rates reassessed, but did not wait for the result.

Mr David Mahoney, Croydon's assistant planning director, has now disclosed that the district surveyor was recommending a reduction in the house's rateable value from £638 to £198.

Mr Mahoney confessed he had no idea whether it would be possible to restore the top floor, or who would pay for it. As for Mrs Stevenson, she is in a confused and sorry state; at least, she will soon hear from her local Citizens' Advice Bureau and Croydon social services, both of whom got in touch with The Times on her behalf yesterday.

Leading article, page 7

## Dead woman under car

By Michael Horne

A plastic bag containing the decomposing lower half of a woman's body was discovered wedged under a Rolls-Royce in London yesterday. The police are treating the case as a murder inquiry.

The naked remains of the young, white woman were seen by a fireman, Station Officer Peter Winter, who alerted

A crane was used to lift the car off the black dustbin bag in Duxford Street, Marylebone. The police believe the bag was lying in the road or against adjacent railings for up to two weeks before the Rolls-Royce ran over it yesterday.

A post-mortem examination was being carried out last night. Identification of the body without the upper half is said to be almost certainly impossible.

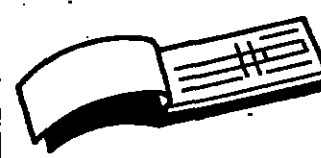
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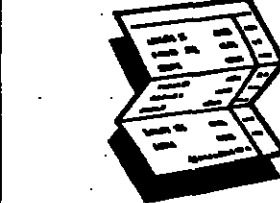
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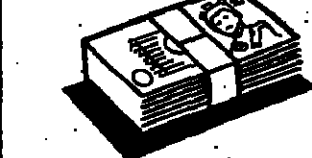
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## Ugandan Asians to fight on for seized assets despite court setback

By Sheila Beardsall

Three Ugandan Asian businessmen expelled by General Idi Amin in 1972 are carrying on their fight for compensation in spite of a setback in the High Court yesterday.

The three elderly businessmen, representing 6,700 refugees who were forced to leave £150m of assets in Uganda during the purge, lost their case aimed at forcing the British Government to help them to get compensation.

Mr Justice Woolf ruled that the Government was not wrong to decide not to pursue the claims on a government-to-government basis and to advise the refugees to put their claims individually to the Ugandan Government.

He said the greatest difficulties could arise if the courts intervened in the way governments sought to conduct relations with each other.

After the hearing the Asians said they intended to go to the Court of Appeal and, if necessary, the European Court of Human Rights.

The action was brought by Mr Chimanbhai Amin, aged 72,

of District Road, Wembley, north-west London; Mr Kamruddin Pirbhai, aged 70, of Matlock Road, Leyton, east London; and Mr Vrajil Vasant, aged 80, of Hornbuckle Close, South Harrow, north-east London.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, had told the businessmen that they must pursue their own claims under the Ugandan Expropriated Properties Act, which came into force in 1982.

But the refugees had previously told Mr Justice Woolf that they believed the legislation to be a joke and not to be taken seriously.

The judge told them yesterday: "It should not be thought that this decision means that I doubt in any way the genuineness of the concern of the applicants, and the other claimants, in the same position as the applicants, about their prospects of achieving any satisfaction from the Ugandan Government by making individual claims."

"I can only hope that the claims which they have made, contrary to their expectations, produce results. If not, then as

the Foreign Secretary indicated in his letter, a new situation will arise, and that will obviously require consideration as to the adoption of a different approach by the Government."

Mr Pratul Patel, on behalf of the Ugandan Evacuees Association, said, after the hearing: "We are extremely disappointed. This is a sad day for every citizen in Britain and this blow will not be taken lying down. The claimants have been advised to appeal and we will take the case to the European Court of Human Rights if necessary."

He said the Ugandan Expropriated Properties Act was totally ineffective and not one of the refugees who had claimed compensation under it 15 months ago had received a reply.

Mr Pirbhai left nearly £2m of assets behind, including coffee and sugar plantations. Mr Amin had a general store and coffee plantation and Mr Vasant ran a wholesale cycle business and commercial property.

All three left Uganda with no more than £50 each.

## 'Derisory' home inspection fees

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Local authorities will be unable to carry out proper inspection of the growing number of residential homes for the elderly and disabled because the Government has set registration fees at a "derisory" level, according to the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

New fees of £100 for initial registration plus a £10-a-place annual fee have been set by the Government together with the creation of a blacklist of home owners and managers who lose registration.

Local authorities have a statutory duty to inspect at least once a year. But Mrs Tessa Jewell, chairman of the association's social services committee, said that the fees could

not possibly cover proper inspections.

Local authorities, she said, now had a choice either to follow government guidelines on standards and provide proper inspections, only to be penalised for overspending, or to provide only the inspections the fees allow "and put at risk growing numbers of highly vulnerable people".

The Government's priority was clearly to protect the profits of the entrepreneurs. A home with 20 places, she said, could generate profits of £300,000 a year.

Government figures on the numbers of pensioners in homes whose board and lodging is paid by supplementary benefit show they have almost

doubled to 23,000 in the two years to last December.

The Government's decision to freeze supplementary board and lodging allowances for those who are homeless as well as for those in residential and nursing homes was attacked by the Campaign for Homeless People (Char).

Cuts in housing expenditure were the main cause of an increase of 20,000 to 74,000 in the numbers living in bed and breakfast accommodation last year. Freezing payments would force claimants into the cheapest and worst accommodation or on to the streets when money should be invested in more permanent housing to get people out of bed-and-breakfast accommodation, Char said.

## House price rises are levelling off

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

House prices are levelling off after steady increases in the first half of the year, according to the latest figures released by the Halifax Building Society yesterday.

Up to the end of August, prices had increased by 6.6 per cent, the same as the July figure, and the Halifax now believes that house prices will increase by no more than 8 per cent in 1984.

During the past year, prices have risen by 6.4 per cent, but there are strong regional differences, with prices moving up twice as fast in London and the South-east (about 10 per cent) as in the North.

The price of houses for first-time buyers has risen by 7.6 per cent while new house prices continue to move ahead strongly, showing their largest annual increase (8.2 per cent) since the Halifax house price index began. The price of existing houses increased by 6.2 per cent in the past 12 months.

## Masons advice

Mr David Hall, chief constable of Humberside and president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said yesterday that he supported Scotland Yard's advice to police officers not to join the Freemasons.

## Rats raid cots

Stephen Christie, aged 14 months, and his sister, Caroline, aged three, were treated at hospital yesterday for bite wounds after being attacked in their cots by rats at their cottage in Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire. Pest controllers killed eight rats in and near their room.

## Tory hopefuls

Forty-three men and women have applied to become Conservative candidates after newspaper advertisements by the Conservative Association at Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. They are to be invited to start training courses for next May's Cambridgeshire County Council elections.

## Bomb hoax fine

Adelais Alade, a Nigerian student, aged 24, of New Quebec Street, west London was ordered to pay £2,000 compensation and fined £100 by Uxbridge magistrates yesterday after pleading guilty to a false bomb alarm made as a joke at Heathrow Airport.

## Water inquiry

The North West Water Authority said yesterday that public hearings will be held in the Lake District on September 11 and 18 on its proposal to take more water from Windermere and Ullswater.

## Navy buys 9 more Sea Harriers

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm is to be equipped with nine extra Sea Harrier fighters, the aircraft carrier version of the British jump jet, under a contract believed to be worth at least £50m to British Aerospace.

BAC announced the order at the Farnborough Air Show yesterday. The Royal Navy had announced the purchase of 14 aircraft in July, 1982, after the Falklands campaign, and yesterday's nine, bring the total to 23.

In addition, four two-seat trainers have already gone into service with the Royal Navy.

BAC said the extra Sea Harriers were being bought to supplement the existing carrier air groups.

The Falklands war gave the Sea Harrier its first test. A total of 28 was deployed to the South Atlantic. They operated

from the carriers HMS Hermes and HMS Invincible and, BAC said yesterday, were ready for action in "daunting conditions of weather and sea" to provide air cover to the British task force.

The Sea Harriers flew more than 1,600 operational sorties with round the clock combat air patrols and ground attack missions. They were credited with 20 "kills" and none was lost.

The aircraft was derived in 1975 from the original Harrier to meet specific Navy requirements as a multi-role vertical and short take off and landing aircraft. It first flew in 1978 and to date 34 have been delivered to the Royal Navy.

The latest announcement brings the total number of Harriers and Sea Harriers ordered to more than 340.



The new Renault 5 car, which is expected to be on sale in Britain in November

## Renault claims lowest petrol use for new car

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Renault France yesterday released the first official photographs of its 12-year-old R5 supermini and immediately claimed that its 54.7 mpg average consumption is the lowest for any petrol-engine production car in the world.

The state-owned car maker had been stung into premature disclosure of its star exhibit intended for next month's Paris motor show by unofficial photographs in German newspapers.

The new R5 is similar in shape to its predecessor. This lack of originality, although disappointing, is in line with the more conservative approach being adopted by today's car

designer and epitomized by the new VW Golf.

The most significant change is the switch from the front and rear engine layout pioneered by the Mini.

This has enabled the bonnet line to be lowered, improving the R5's aerodynamic efficiency. It is the third new Renault car this year after the R25 Executive saloon and the trend setting Espace highline estate car. The new R5 goes on sale in France next month and, with a rapid production build-up planned at the Flins factory - the target is 2,000 a day by early next year - the car is expected to arrive in Britain in November.

## China joins science talks

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

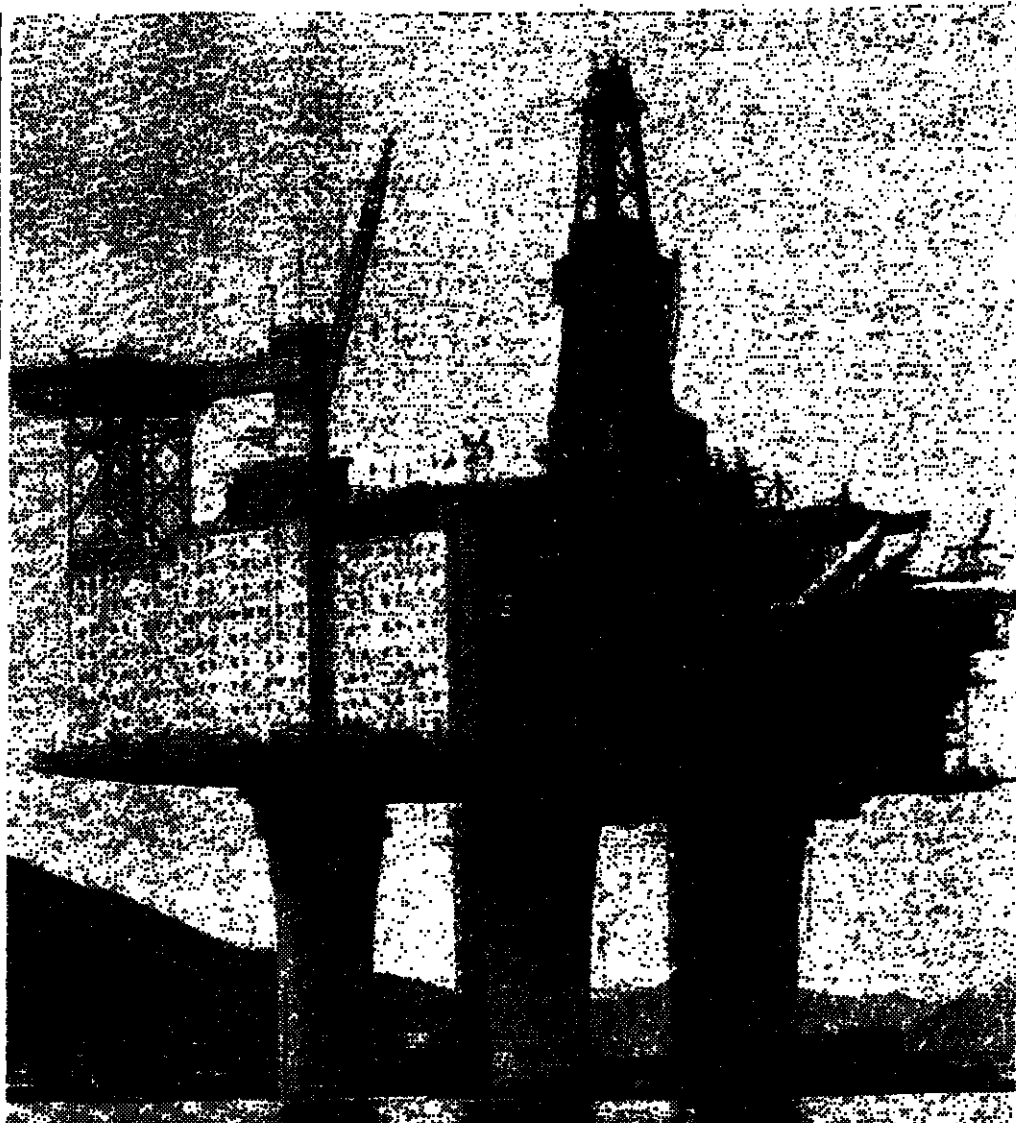
The prospects for greater scientific collaboration between Britain and China will be a topic for discussion at the 14th annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which opens at the University of East Anglia on Monday.

A delegation from the corresponding Chinese organization will be among 3,000 people expected to attend the largest

general scientific meeting held in Britain.

Its purpose is to improve public understanding of science. Explanations of advances in the established branches of science are covered in 18 sections, such as astronomy, botany, physics and zoology.

Public awareness of the impact these developments can have on the community is what most concerns the organizers.



North Sea giant: The huge oil rig Statfjord C, christened by Crown Princess Sonja of Norway, is now being towed into position in the North Sea 100 miles off the Norwegian coast. It will join its two sister rigs, the Statfjord A and Statfjord B, which are already in place. The operator, Mobil Exploration Norway Inc, expects the three

rigs, which are 37 miles apart, to produce about 600,000 barrels a day, valued at \$17.5m (£13.6m). Statfjord C is expected to start production in October, 1985. It has accommodation for 273 workers, measures 952ft from the seabed to the top of the derrick or 791ft from the sea bed to the helicopter deck, and weighs 835,000 tonnes.

## Wily sailor puts Spain all at sea

From Harry Debelins, Madrid

A wily Spanish trawler captain and two glibulous Moroccan soldiers have presented the Madrid Government with a particularly tricky diplomatic kettle of fish.

The story began last Sunday when the Moroccan coastguard put a lieutenant and a private, both well armed, on board Captain Juan Bautista Sanz's trawler and ordered him to put in at Agadir for allegedly violating territorial waters.

The captain gave the soldiers a fine meal. Private Yabhill Abdelkrim reportedly ate a plate of chips, four half-pounds of flounders, four chops, and seven rolls of bread. What Lieutenant Rhanemi Abdalla is not recorded. But it was enough for both of them to want a long siesta.

As they snoozed, Captain Sanz set sail for the Spanish port of Arrecife, in the Canary Islands. He says he told the soldiers he did not have enough fuel to get to Agadir, but is not sure if they understood.

When they arrived at Arrecife, the Spanish Government was almost as embarrassed as the two Moroccans. It promptly ordered Captain Sanz to take his ship back to Morocco with his two "captors".

The crew refused, the Moroccan private went missing, and the lieutenant esconced himself in Spanish bachelor officers' quarters and showed no signs of wanting to leave.

The Defence Ministry told the captain to pick up another crew and go back, since the Foreign Ministry had promised Morocco that the ship would return. The captain at first said he could not find enough volunteers, then that he did not feel like going.

As opposition politicians joined the fray, El Pais, Spain's most widely read newspaper, said that to send the ship back with another crew would be "a foolish solution... since it is the seamen and not the ship who are responsible".

The Basque Shipping Association said the Government's attitude was "the zenith of defencelessness".

A spokesman for naval headquarters at Arrecife shrugged and said: "We have done what we were told to do. Now it's a matter for the diplomats."

## Pope's Canada trip focuses on Quebec

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Pope leaves tomorrow on one of the longest and most exhausting journeys he has ever undertaken, taking him across Canada twice in 11 days.

One of his principal concerns is his controversial decision to break with precedent and land in Quebec rather than Ottawa. His normal practice is to begin his tours in the national capital. His decision to go first to the French-Canadians was taken against the advice of some of his close aides.

The Roman Catholic Church in Quebec presents a unique problem. Its vicissitudes over the past two decades are something of a cautionary tale. Until about 1960, the French-Canadian Church was conservative and deeply built into the province's public life.

Then came a remarkable change, known as "the silent revolution", when Catholicism shifted totally from its conservative roots to embrace a highly progressive outlook.

The collapse of the old system was too great a shock and the Church's active following fell disastrously. Attendance at Mass among French Canadians dropped in a few

years from 80 per cent to 10 or less.

Half the population of Canada is Catholic and almost half of them are in Quebec province. But they have still not found the new identity the Church needs to replace the one that was discarded.

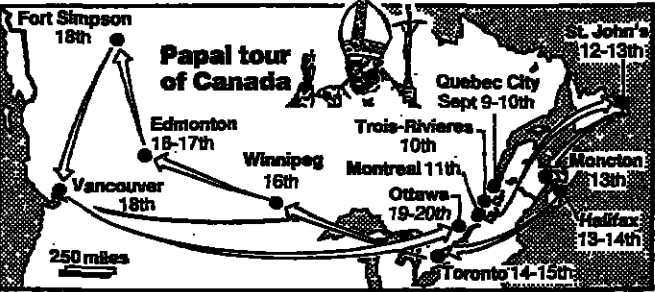
The English-speaking Catholics suffered no similar shock because their outlook historically was more liberal than that of the French speakers.

On Tuesday the Pope will move on to Montreal, and then to St John's, Moncton, Halifax and Toronto. In Winnipeg on September 16 he will visit the Ukrainian community and two days later, will go to the Northwest Territories, to meet the Denes Indian nation.

He will then fly to Vancouver, doubling back to be in Ottawa on September 19.

The Pope is expected to deal in his set speeches with two of the themes most familiar to his audiences: the dangers of consumerism, and the problem of personal morality in such matters as contraception, marriage, and abortion.

His statement on these issues are unlikely to draw a highly favourable reaction.



## Boff confident after Vatican hearing

Rome (AP) - Four days after condemning liberation theology's Marxist elements, the Vatican yesterday questioned Father Leonardo Boff of Brazil, a leading proponent of the movement in favour of the poor and oppressed.

Father Boff, who is in Rome to explain some of his writings, was questioned behind closed doors for more than four hours by Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, of West Germany, prefect of the Vatican's Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

Father Boff said afterwards: "It was good. I think this will be

good for my situation between the church in Rome and my church in Brazil."

He said the Congregation, the Vatican's main watchdog body on religious teaching, had promised to respond to him by January 1.

"There was no talk of change or correction," he said. He remained outspoken, however, in his contention that the advanced world is responsible for many of the problems of the Third World.

The Vatican, which has been trying to emphasize that Father Boff was not on trial, said in a

## Nakasone broadens Emperor's apology for Korean suffering

From David Watts, Tokyo

Seeking to broaden the scope of an imperial apology which many Koreans consider inadequate, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, yesterday expressed regret for the "great sufferings" his country had visited on Korea.

Speaking at a lunch for President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea, Mr Nakasone made a more direct apology on behalf of the Japanese Government and people than Emperor Hirohito could as non-political head of state.

Although the imperial statement was carefully pitched so as to be similar to apologies already proffered to China and the United States, many Koreans believe their country suffered more than anyone else at the hands of the Japanese and should get less mechanistic response from Japan.

An opposition spokesman in South Korea said after Emperor Hirohito's statement that although Korean officials understood the limitations of protocol "as far as the emotional Korean people are concerned, there is a feeling that something is missing."

He added: "The reason he backed President Chun's visit was because we expected a sincere and clear apology from the Japanese to restore the ethnic respect that they trampled on. However, there was not a clear reflection on the past and there was not a substantial apology."

Yesterday Mr Nakasone attempted to fill the gap left by protocol. He told President Chun: "In the history of interchange between Japan and Korea, wherein we owe a great deal to your country, regrettably the fact remains that there was a period in this century when Japan brought to your great sufferings upon your country and its people. I would like to state here that the

Government and people of Japan feel a deep regret for this error and are determined firmly to warn ourselves for the future."

Whether this will be sufficient to meet Korean objections is unclear as yet, but by last night 91 students were under arrest in South Korea for protesting against President Chun's visit.

Certainly there has been little of substance so far but this series of apologies, before he arrived, President Chun said he was hoping for progress in two areas in particular - the treatment of Koreans in Japan and the transfer of technology.

But despite two hours of talks between the justice ministers of the two countries, there appeared little prospect that the Japanese would yield anything.

Mr Bae Myung In, the South Korean Minister of Justice, appealed for some movement in the spirit of the "new era" beginning between the two countries.

The Japanese response was to urge Mr Bae "to have more understanding of the Japanese Government position, since it is a really difficult question."

The South Korean is calling on the Japanese to treat the 670,000 Koreans in Japan more like Japanese citizens. The majority of the Koreans were born here but they must carry alien registration cards and be fingerprinted every five years.

On the transfer of technology the Koreans were told that the Government had been doing its utmost to encourage technology in the Government sector but 76 per cent of research and development expenditure in Japan was in the hands of the private sector, who could not be compelled to assist the Koreans.

The Japanese Government said it would promote technology transfer but proposed no specific measures.

## Death plot alert for Bolivians

La Paz (AP) - Bolivia says it has exposed a conspiracy by right-wing groups to assassinate political, military and labour leaders as the first step towards overthrowing the Government.

Señor Federico Alvarez Plata, the Internal Minister, told a nationally televised press conference that the plan was to create a situation of violence and chaos that "could lead to other types of actions with the purpose of eliminating the democratic process."

He warned Bolivians not to be surprised if acts of violence happened and to take appropriate security measures. The Government did not rule out decreeing a state of siege and might order a curfew this weekend, he added.

The warning came nine weeks after army and police officers kidnapped President Hernán Siles Zuazo during a failed coup attempt. After arresting civilian and uniformed conspirators, the Government said many others were still at large.

Señor Alvarez Plata said the military was not involved in the conspiracy, but a political party had been implicated which he refused to name.

The United States embassy in La Paz said it had evidence of at least six coup plots in the past two years.

## Thais seek to return refugees

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Mr Paul Harding, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, yesterday said the end of the refugee problem in South-East Asia was in sight.

He said, Indochinese refugees in Thailand had fallen from more than 300,000 four years ago to 125,000 now, with another 30,000 elsewhere in the region.

Despite the progress, Mr Harding appealed to all countries helping the resettlement programme not to stop yet.

Mr Harding has been having discussions with Thai ministers who want to move about 40,000 Cambodian refugees, stuck in Thai camps for the past six years, back to their own country. The group appeared to have no chance of resettlement elsewhere, he said.

The Thais claim to have found safe areas across the border where the refugees could rejoin their families.

Mr Harding said he had no objection to the plan provided the repatriation was voluntary, which he had been assured it was.

Referring to the campaign against pirates who attack Vietnamese boat people, Mr Harding said Thai operations, largely funded by Western nations, were now producing results. The frequency of attacks had fallen by more than 50 per cent in the past year.

Later Mr Harding left for Vietnam, where he will discuss the orderly departure of Vietnamese wishing to leave their country. He described the departure programme, authorized and supported by the Hanoi Government, as a real success story.

More than 500 people were leaving every week for new homes in the West, and this in itself had greatly reduced the number of boat people.

● BANGKOK - Vietnamese troops have launched an offensive against guerrillas operating around Cambodia's Tonle Sap lake. Thai intelligence sources said yesterday.

## Tamils accuse police of cultural genocide

From Donovan Moldrich, Colombo

The destruction of Tamil libraries by Sri Lanka police was part of a policy of cultural genocide, the Tamil United Liberation Front said.

In a message to President Jayewardene, the TULF alleged that raids on the library of Hartley College in Point Pedro last week and on Jaffna public library in 1981 were motivated by ethnic hatred. Both buildings - in the north of the country - were gutted.

Mr Appapillai Amirthalingam, a former TULF secretary-general, said the President had admitted he was concerned about excesses committed by the armed services when the message was handed to him on Thursday night.

It was not possible to estimate the death toll when colleagues had been killed by a mine, Mr Amirthalingam said.

Areas had been cordoned off and were inaccessible.

It had, however, been established, he said, that about 25 shops had been gutted. The Front listed known casualties and asked that the families be compensated. It claimed that shops had been fired at random and bullet marks could be seen all over town. A statue of Mahatma Gandhi had been beheaded.

In the message, the TULF said four police commandos had been killed by a mine three miles from Point Pedro but nothing had happened in the town itself. Police stationed at a government rest house near Hartley College, one of the best schools on the island, had gone on the rampage, starting with the burning of the library. The TULF demanded that the commandos be moved so that the school could reopen.



## Chernenko's absence from Red Square funeral fuels speculation

## Dismissal of outspoken military chief signals Soviet power upheaval

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The surface ripples of a seismic upheaval deep inside the Kremlin and the Soviet high command appeared in Moscow yesterday with the apparent disgrace and the failure of President Chernenko to attend a Red Square funeral.

But the two main contenders for the succession in the Politburo, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Grigory Yavlinskiy, were both abroad, suggesting that Mr Chernenko's position is not in immediate danger.

The sudden dismissal of Chief of Staff of Marshal Ogarkov, aged 66, Russia's top professional soldier and widely regarded as ambitious and astute, led to whispered accusations of "Bonapartism" — the term used in the Communist Party for army officers with political aspirations.

It is usually possible that Marshal Ogarkov came to grief because of doctrinal differences with Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the 75-year-old Defence Minister, over nuclear war.

Some Western military sources suggested Marshal Ogarkov was carrying the can for Soviet military and political setbacks. These include the war in Afghanistan and the current impasse in arms control talks, which can be traced to the deployment of SS20 missiles in European Russia, and which has forced the Soviet Union into a costly arms race with the United States.

Some analysts say Marshal Ogarkov may still be given new responsibilities, such as a post overseeing arms control and weapons development. But there was no hint of this in the Soviet press, and Marshal Ogarkov — like Mr Romanov, who left for Ethiopia before Marshal Ogarkov's dismissal on Thursday — is a hardliner on arms talks.

Mr Romanov is the Politburo member responsible for the defence industries, and the move against Marshal Ogarkov may have been made behind his back.

Observers said it was unlikely that Marshal Ogarkov would take over from Marshal Ustinov as Defence Minister, the only possible promotion for him.

There had been rumours during President Chernenko's absence this summer that Marshal Ustinov, who remained in charge at the Kremlin together with Mr Gorbachev, would take off his marshal's uniform and become Defence Minister in 1986. On the other hand, he is not a central committee secretary — normally a requirement for party leaders — and appeared in full uniform on Thursday at the funeral of Mr Leonid Kostandov, a deputy prime minister who died in East Germany on Wednesday.

The treatment accorded to Mr Kostandov, including yesterday's Red Square funeral, is

puzzling. Formerly the Chemicals Industry Minister, Mr Kostandov was known in the West (he visited Britain last October) but was not a first-rate politician. Yet he received a lying-in-state at the Red Army Hall, attended by Politburo members, and his ashes were interred in the Kremlin Wall.

Russian sources said Mr Kostandov had given "remarkable personal services" to the Soviet state. Some analysts have speculated that, as chemical minister before becoming a deputy premier four years ago, Mr Kostandov was involved in the development of chemicals for warfare as well as industry.

Mr Chernenko, who is nearly 73, did not attend either the lying-in-state or the funeral. He reappeared at a Kremlin ceremony on Wednesday honouring three cosmonauts, but visibly at a great effort.

Medical sources said Mr Chernenko's worsening shortness of breath and flushed appearance suggested an advanced form of emphysema, a lung complaint with associated cardiovascular problems.

Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, was also absent. No explanation was given, although other members of the Council of Ministers were present, including Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister.

Mr Chernenko is also thought to be losing political authority after his summer absence. Unlike President Andropov, Mr Chernenko is not held in high



Funeral march: Mr Andrei Gromyko (left) and a fellow Politburo member, Mr Vitaly Vorotnikov, helping to carry Leonid Kostandov's remains to the Kremlin Wall yesterday.

esteem by the military, partly because of his lack of a war record.

There is speculation that Marshal Ogarkov, an intellectually arrogant man, may have expressed impatience with the lack of vigour at the top in the Kremlin, at a time of crucial East-West tensions. He could always be observed from the press gallery at Supreme Soviet sessions, sitting disdainful aloof at a desk clear of papers or documents.

The marshal bore the brunt of a year ago stepping in to fill the vacuum left by the political leadership and defending the Soviet action with icy skill. His performance was widely admired, but led to charges inside the party that the Chief of Staff was "too clever by half" and had given the impression that Russia was ruled by the Army.

Marshal Ogarkov's removal was unexpected because he played a leading role in talks with General Jakkko Valtanen, head of Finland's armed forces, in Moscow earlier this week. Red Star carried a front page photograph of Marshal Ogarkov sitting next to Marshal Ustinov during Tuesday's talks, with no hint of a power struggle.

Western diplomats said Marshal Ogarkov's views on nuclear war and modern weaponry could have caused a rift within the high command and between senior military men and the Politburo.

In 1981 he took up a thesis previously advanced by Marshal Grechko, that the final showdown between capitalism and communism would come in a nuclear exchange which Russia could win. Marshal Ustinov stepped in to reassert the Soviet doctrine that a nuclear war is unwinnable, whether "limited" or "unlimited", and would be suicidal for both East and West.

Last May Marshal Ogarkov again raised eyebrows by saying in Red Star that, since a further build-up of giant land-based nuclear missiles was "pointless", the Army should rethink its strategy and develop long range, high precision missiles with conventional warheads.

His suggestion that sophisticated technology was outdating old-fashioned tanks and rockets angered senior military men, all of them moulded by the Second World War and the subsequent Cold War period.

Marshal Akhromeyev rose to his present rank in March last year, together with Marshal Sergei Petrov, commander of Soviet ground forces, and Marshal Vladimir Tolubko, commander of the strategic rocket forces.

The promotions were seen as a sign of the close ties between President Andropov and the armed forces which, together with the KGB, supported his rise to power in November, 1982.

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## How the armed forces are structured

## Military structure

## Supreme Defence Council

This is at the top of the structure. Membership is secret but it is known to be headed by President Chernenko as Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet armed forces.

Other members: Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister; General Viktor Chebrikov, head of the KGB; Nikolai Tikhonov, Prime Minister; Mikhail Gorbachev, the Politburo member, senior Central Committee secretary; Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, Chief of Staff.

Under the Supreme Defence Council comes the Defence Ministry structure and the Army Command.

## The High Command

It consists of Marshal Ustinov, Defence Minister and his three first deputies: Marshal Akhromeyev (Chief of Staff), Marshal Viktor Kulikov (Warfare and Command) and Marshal Sergei Sokolov. Under them come the five commanders-in-chief, who are also Deputy Defence Ministers: Marshal Vasily Petrov (ground forces), Admiral Sergei Gorshkov (Navy), Marshal of Aviation Pavel Kutakhov (Air Force), Marshal Vladimir Tolubko (Strategic Rocket Forces) and Air Marshal Alexander Koldunov (Air Defence).

## Political control

Political control of the armed forces is exercised through General Aleksei Yepishchev, the head of the Political Directorate. General Yepishchev is also in the High Command. But party control is also exercised by political organizers (politruks) at all levels, and officers and men are all indoctrinated in Marxism-Leninism and taught that the military at all times subordinate to civilian power.

Also — and this is very important — all three first deputy defence ministers and all five commanders are also Central Committee members and Supreme Soviet deputies, thus combining military and party functions. Marshal Ustinov himself is a former party official and only adopted a marshal's uniform on becoming Defence Minister in 1976.

On the other hand, Marshal Ustinov's predecessors, Marshal Grechko and Marshal Zhukov, were military men who had Politburo seats, giving rise to conflict of interest and loyalty.

## Life and times at the top of Russian Army

The following are profiles of Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov and his successor as Soviet Chief of Staff, Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev (compiled by NYT).

**Marshal Ogarkov:** A confident, no-nonsense professional with a technical background who believes in keeping a high state of military preparedness. Acted as the voice of the Soviet Union last September, when at a televised, two-hour press conference he confidently defended the shooting-down by Soviet fighters of a South Korean airliner with 269 people on board.

He was born in 1917, the year of the Russian Revolution, joined the Army in 1938 and served with engineering troops on the Ukrainian front during the Second World War and in the Soviet Far East in the 1950s.

He was briefly a troop commander in East Germany. He has met American officials on several occasions and took part in early sessions of the strategic arms limitation talks in 1969-1970.

He has been first deputy Defence Minister and Chief of Staff since 1977.

He is a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee and a deputy of the

Supreme Soviet. A persuasive exponent of the Soviet position that the arms race has reached a point of nuclear madness, he also supports the official position that a nuclear exchange would mean all-out war.

**Marshal Akhromeyev:** A rising star of the Soviet military. He was born into a peasant family in 1923, joined the armed forces in 1940 and took an active part in the Second World War. He graduated in 1952 from the Armour Military Academy and in 1967 from the Academy of the General Staff.

After the war, he commanded a regiment, a division, an Army, and was Chief of Staff of a military district. He served in the past 10 years as deputy and First Deputy Chief of Staff of the Soviet armed forces.

He is dark and youthful in appearance, with many medals on his dress uniform. He is a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee and a deputy of the Supreme Soviet. He was elected last March. He was awarded the medal Hero of the Soviet Union.

He came to public attention last October at a news conference for foreign reporters

## Moscow manoeuvres bemuse West

**WASHINGTON:** The decision to replace Marshal Ogarkov has puzzled Soviet specialists inside and outside the Administration (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Although the reasons for his removal remain unclear, the consensus among Soviet experts was that he had been demoted. If he was being promoted or moved laterally an announcement of his new post would probably have been made at the same time. It is, however, not totally ruled out that he could eventually replace Marshal Kulikov as com-

mander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact.

There has been speculation that there could have been a power struggle between Marshal Ogarkov and Marshal Ustinov, the Defence Minister. The former was considered a favourite to succeed Marshal Ustinov, who is aged 75.

**BRUSSELS:** There is little expectation inside NATO that the removal will lead to any discernible change in Soviet military strategy. The feeling is that continuity is the keynote of Soviet policy and that the new Chief of Staff can be expected to continue the progressive

build-up of the armed forces (Ian Murray writes).

The fact that Marshal Akhromeyev is only 51, about 16 years younger than the man he replaces, is leading to speculation that a new generation of Soviet leaders may be manoeuvring to take over in the Kremlin.

**BONN:** Sources here agreed that it looked increasingly as though Marshal Ogarkov had been dismissed. There had been no hint of public disagreement between the party leadership and the armed forces (Michael Binyon writes).

## Peres and Shamir to alternate

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Mr Shimon Peres and Mr Yitzhak Shamir, who have agreed to take turns as Prime Minister of Israel during the next four years, decided to request a parliamentary vote of confidence, but they first must get their respective parties to approve the extraordinary compromise formula they have fashioned.

The two leaders have agreed on the division of Government portfolios between their parties and must now each choose their ministers.

The size of the Cabinet is undetermined, as it is not yet clear which parties apart from Labour and Likud will join. Mapam and the Citizens' Rights Movement, which were part of the Labour alignment in the last administration, and the right-wing Tachnith, which was part of the Likud coalition, appear determined to go into opposition. The National Religious Party said it would not join unless it got the religious affairs portfolio, which Likud reportedly promised for the rival Shas, the Sephardic Torah Guardians.

In the Labour Party a groundswell of criticism built up when it was learnt that Mr Ariel Sharon had been designated Minister of Commerce and Industry. Critics said that

with the finance portfolio already assigned to Likud and the powerful parliamentary finance committee to Agudat Yisrael, Labour was left with no influential economic post. This was deemed as scandalous by the party, considering that Labour had fought the election campaign on economic grounds.

Mr Sharon is reported to have insisted on the commerce and industry portfolio after agriculture, was assigned to Labour, he recalled that as Minister of Agriculture in the first Begin Government, Mr Sharon had not done much for the farmers but had focussed his attention on developing the controversial Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

Since these settlements are mostly in terrain unfit for agriculture, it was suspected that Mr Sharon now proposed to channel resources for industrial development to those disputed areas.

Labour Party officials said they might refuse to back the new Government in the party's Central Committee unless they got satisfactory explanations. Mr Moshe Shalom, the Labour Whip said a refusal to yield the portfolio to Likud might have jeopardized the interparty agreement.

## Security Council veto by US angers Beirut

**NEW YORK (NYT):** The United States has vetoed a UN Security Council resolution calling on Israel immediately to lift all restrictions and obstacles recently imposed on Lebanese civilians travelling through Israel-occupied southern Lebanon.

Explaining the decision on Thursday, a US delegate said the resolution was unbalanced and took a selective, myopic look at only one part of the problem in Lebanon.

**BEIRUT:** The Lebanese Government, once the most enthusiastic recipient of anything the American Administration had to offer, yesterday condemned Washington's veto of the UN resolution, its Prime Minister publicly "cursing" the US for supporting "the oppressor against the oppressed" (Robert Fisk writes).

Mr Rashid Karim, the Prime Minister, said that the veto by Washington was unexpected. "We ran against a veto from the world's largest superpower, which claims to champion the rights of people and defend the fine of mankind," he said.

There is considerable animosity in Lebanon, particularly

among the country's Shia Muslim community, at America's veto and several Beirut newspapers yesterday accused Washington of supporting Israel for purely electoral purposes.

At the Bate Bridge crossing on the Israeli front line in southern Lebanon yesterday, a group of about 100 tired, in some cases, weeping civilians waited to cross into the south.

The Israelis threatened to seize the film of a British

television crew filming the queue of people waiting at the crossing if they did not stop.

Israeli Air Force jets, meanwhile, flew a series of reconnaissance flights over the Druze-held Chouf mountains of central Lebanon. A few hours after Israeli aircraft had dropped flares over the same area, high altitude contrails twisted over the Chouf town of Moughara yesterday although Druze militiamen continued, as usual, to assist the Israeli Army in organizing civilians wishing to travel to the south across the Bate river.

## Carrot and stick approach

## Britain puts terms for EEC rescue

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Britain has agreed to contribute towards the £600m the EEC needs to meet its bills this year, provided it is granted concessions by the other member states.

This was the outcome yesterday on nearly 24 hours hard bargaining by budget ministers arguing over how to stretch out the Community's slender resources until the end of next year.

The British list of requirements is long and unattractive to most member states and, in the words of Mr Wim van Eekelen, the Dutch Minister, left Britain isolated with a feeling of bitterness growing at its stand.

But Mr Ian Stewart, the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, left confident that real progress had been made and that negotiations were now moving forward to sort out all the many difficult technical problems left over from the European summit at Fontainebleau in June. The progress had been achieved by the carrot and stick method.

Britain was reluctant to agree to contribute to a £600m supplementary budget for this year of which the British share would be about £120m. This is about half the amount that the European Commission has claimed is the minimum needed to meet this year's bills.

The stick was that not one penny of this money will be paid unless the British requirements are agreed.

The list of demands is headed by Britain's budget rebate for 1983, which is still frozen by the European Parliament. Mr Stewart said that until this £457m was unfrozen the Government would not pay any extra money

to the Community, even if it had agreed to a supplementary budget.

In the same way the other member states would have to agree that Britain would receive its promised £600m reduction in payments next year and would have to guarantee it would be done without recourse to another supplementary budget.

The most important British demand is that there should be a new set of rules controlling Community spending in the future. Unless Britain is satisfied that this would provide effective guarantees against surges in EEC payment, it will refuse to find any extra money this year.

Finally Britain insists that there must be a careful text governing the way in which the Community raises the legal ceiling on contributions.

As far as Mr Stewart was concerned, this list contained the outstanding problems left over by the Fontainebleau summit covering both the transitional period up to the time a new system of financing the Community comes into force and the long-term controls.

"We are not blackmailing the Community but it may be whitewashing it," Mr Stewart said. "This is a very pure and sensible way of approaching it. It is not just some quirky British position that we want all these things resolved."

The time available to complete the outstanding negotiations and to clear the necessary hurdles is perilously short. Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the Budget Commissioner, warned Ministers that unless something was done quickly the money would start running out towards the end of next month.

## Dalai Lama team delays Peking visit

**DELHI (AFP):** Delegates of the Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan leader who has lived in India since 1959, yesterday postponed a visit to Peking before it was due to start, saying that the delegation's chief was ill.

A spokesman added that the visit, which would have been the first of its kind since April, 1982, would definitely take place later. The delegation had been authorized to negotiate with the Chinese over a trip by the Dalai Lama to Tibet late next year, reliable sources said.

**PEKING:** The Chinese Foreign Ministry said the Communist Party would hold an unscheduled national meeting next year, not a full congress as reported by a Japanese newspaper executive this week. It blamed the confusion on a mistranslation.

**The Hague (AFP):** Mr Mahmoud Khashani, an Iranian arbitrator who assaulted Swedish fellow-judge Mr Nils Mangard of the Iranian-American claims tribunal on Monday, threatened him with death on Thursday, diplomats said. He was alleged to have said: "If Mangard tries to enter this tribunal again, either his body or mine will roll down the steps of the court."

## Mafia round-up

**Bergamo (AP):** Italian police, in coordinated raids in nearly a dozen cities, have arrested 36 Mafia suspects alleged to have specialized in hijacking long-distance lorries. Arms and stolen goods were seized in the raids.

## Dissident jailed

**Moscow (Reuters):** The dissident mathematician, Mr Yuri Shikhanovich, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and five years' exile for anti-Soviet activities, a source close to his family said. Mr Shikhanovich, aged 51, was arrested last November, accused of contributing to a human rights journal.

## Killer executed

**Starke, Florida (A):** Ernest John Dobbett, aged 46, convicted in 1974 of killing two of his children and abusing two others, was executed yesterday in the electric chair. He was the twenty-second person executed since the Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976.

## Correction

The number of foreigners who have returned from West Germany to their native countries is 300,000, not 3 million as reported yesterday.

## Soggy Mondale still fails to draw blood

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

At the end of the first week of the presidential election campaign, President Reagan, the reigning champion, is well ahead on points but his challenger, Mr Walter Mondale, is hopeful that the few blows he managed to land may start to wear his opponent down over the next few weeks.

Mr Reagan's opening round was brilliantly stage-managed. His audiences — Republican supporters in California, ex-servicemen in Salt Lake City and businessmen in Chicago — were all favourably disposed towards him; and TV images that were seen around the country showed him appearing before large and enthusiastic crowds.

The message which he proclaimed was also one which many voters want to hear. America is back, walking tall, the economy is recovering, the country's military strength has been restored; traditional values are being reaffirmed; patriotism is back in vogue; and the world is looking at America with new respect.

By contrast Mr Mondale stumbled his way through the first round. This was not entirely his own fault. The weather was often against him, as were other circumstances beyond his control. But he also suffered from bad planning by his staff with the result that the crowds that turned out to see him were often sparse, sometimes unenthusiastic and occasionally even hostile.

Being the challenger, he also had the disadvantage of taking on a President who not only enjoys tremendous personal popularity but has managed to master the media more successfully than any of his predecessors.

Mr Reagan invariably looks good on television. Mr Mondale rarely does. Even when he takes off his jacket and stands in his



shirtsleeves in the pouring rain, as he did in Portland, Oregon. On Wednesday, Mr Mondale never quite looks the part of a determined presidential aspirant. He just looks and sounds soggy, particularly when contrasted (as he inevitably was this week) with his personable running mate, Ms Geraldine Ferraro, with whom he appears at several events.

Nor has Mr Mondale been helped by the scatty-shot approach of his first week's campaigning. It is customary during a presidential campaign for a candidate to try to consolidate his political base. In Mr Mondale's case this is the industrialized North and Midwest. Yet apart from an initial appearance at a Labour Day rally in New York on Monday (which missed because hardly anyone turned out to watch) he has little chance of winning.

Mr Mondale's aides say his schedule has intended to show that he is carrying out a national rather than a sectional campaign. Their aim is to win more than 50 per cent of the popular vote, which, they hope, will translate into sufficient electoral college votes for him to capture the White House.

But this is a high-risk strategy which could badly misfire unless Mr Mondale is able to capture some of the large states where most of the electoral college votes lie.

However, his staff believe he managed to break through the President's guard with several of the issues which he and Ms Ferraro raised during the week.

Mr Mondale's challenge on taxes a month ago has already caused Mr Reagan to stumble

## Cancellation of Honecker trip reported by Pravda

**Moscow (Reuters):** Pravda told its readers yesterday, three days after the news was made public in the West, that the East German leader, Herr Erich Honecker, had called off a proposed visit to West Germany.

The newspaper carried a one-paragraph report from East Berlin saying the trip had been postponed, but gave no details of when it had been due to take place or the reasons for the cancellation.

East Germany called off the visit, planned for the end of this month, after a Soviet press

campaign against closer relations between the two German states.

**OSLO:** The West German Government will continue its efforts to improve relations with East Germany in spite of the cancellation of Herr Honecker's visit. Chancellor Kohl said yesterday (AFP reports).

Herr Lohi, concluding a two-day visit to Norway, said that the dialogue would continue, and his Government would do its utmost to improve relations on a humanitarian level.



Late arrival: A Chinese-made strategic missile, being brought into Peking for a rehearsal of the October 1 National Day parade, passes at night through the streets of the capital.



## SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

### Dog racing in a flap

Could sporting administration in Britain be going to the dogs? The current investigation into greyhound racing poses some intriguing questions. Dog racing, the country's second most popular spectator sport, is run entirely by the National Greyhound Racing Club, a fact resented by the independent, or "flapping", tracks who race outside the official rules. Such tracks classically produce unknown fliers bearing such names as "Blackie", since dogs need not race under their stud book names. Indeed, their trainers must give them an alias if they wish to race subsequently at NGRC tracks. And if they are discovered racing at a "flapper", they risk having their licences suspended.

But now the NGRC's official monopoly is the subject of investigation by the Office of Fair Trading, which is wondering whether to recommend further investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The NGRC is rather cross: "Surely the Government has better ways of spending the taxpayers' money" huffed the club's senior steward, Major General James Majury, CB, MBE. And the move has implications beyond mere greyhound racing. For if the NGRC is operating a monopoly, then presumably so is the British Boxing Board of Control, and the Football Association. All administrators should watch the future of Blackie with particular care.

● "I'm not fooling around when I say I want to ride in the Grand National," says Kevin Keegan. "I reckon if I play my cards right, I'll be rearing off in the 1986 Aintree line-up."

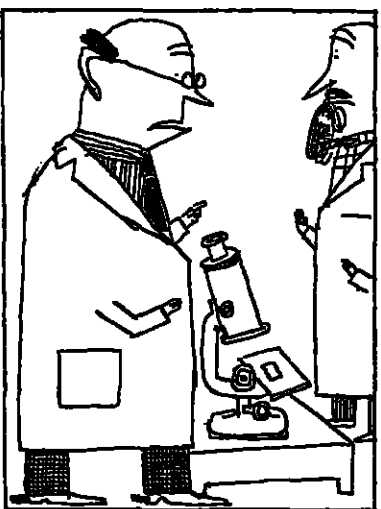
### Runs in the family

There is tough stuff flowing in the veins of Boy George. You ask his brother, Gerald O'Dowd. Today Boy Gerald sets off on what is reckoned to be the world's most gruelling race, the quadrathlon. Competitors start at five this evening, swim two miles at Brighton, walk 32 miles, and then cycle 100 miles, mostly around Brands Hatch. As a kind of light relaxation to wind things up, they then run a marathon. Competitors aim to finish that lot in less than 22 hours. O'Dowd remarks that his brother thinks he is crazy.

### Fun run

There is an answer for those of us who get irritated by the insolent "£5 minimum" notices displayed by bookmakers at the race track. That answer is to go to the races at Laytown, in Ireland. There the horses run along the beach when the tide is out, and the bookies happily accept bets of five pence each way.

BARRY FANTONI



"If you look carefully you can just see the value the pound against the dollar"

### Daisuke boyo

It is true to say that rugby men called "Dai" are not completely unknown. But at the recent international schools rugby conference people were still surprised to find one. The man answering so cheerfully to the name was Japanese—the first to attend the conference. His full name is Daisuke Kawata.

### In a poor state

When the Soviet international rider A. Nebogov paid a visit to his now-retired horse, Ecuador, the creature was so emaciated it couldn't stand up, and Nebogov did not even recognize him. The reason for the trouble is that a Russian Agriculture Ministry economy drive has affected Armenia's only state horse farm, and the post of senior veterinary surgeon has been cancelled. Duties are now carried out by a pig specialist.

● Those who believe that achievement should be rewarded will be delighted to learn that Lance Corporal Keith "Spinks" Mwala has been promoted to sergeant. The promotion was made the day Mwala, of Zambia's Green Buffaloes ABC Unit, won the Olympic flyweight bronze medal.

### Disbelief

Crystal Palace and Oxford United are displaying a resounding lack of self-belief. The clubs were forced to postpone this week's midweek match because of Milk Cup commitments, and have rescheduled the match for January 26. This is the day on which the fourth-round matches in the FA Cup will be played.

# A five year sentence of despair

by Neil Kinnock

We called upon the Prime Minister to arrange for the recall of Parliament, because the present industrial situation is a matter which clearly affects the whole country, and should properly be considered in the House of Commons. We did it because the problems and cost and disruption which are being inflicted on our country are primarily and directly the result of the policies of this Government.

Those problems have not crept up in the last month or in the last six months. Those policies and the consequent problems have been corroding this country for the last five years that Mrs Thatcher has been Prime Minister of this country. In that five years there has been a loss of £40,000m worth of output. In that five years there has come about a deficit on manufactured goods for the first time in the whole of British history.

There has been an outflow of precious investment capital running at the rate of £40,000m over the last five years from an allegedly poor country, certainly from an investment-hungry country. And at the same time that great shift of resources has been taking place, sponsored by, encouraged by, glorified in by the Government of this country, the investment stock of this country has gone down by £30,000m. That is the corrosion that has been taking place.

Worst of all, over that five years of decline and decay, has been the gigantic growth of unemployment all over this country. Like some rising pile of rubble it

gets higher and broader until it spills out from the traditional areas — as abashedly traditional areas — of high unemployment in Wales and Scotland and the North and West England until it engulfs the West Midlands, the East Midlands and the South-east; the South-east where people have been taught to believe that they are secure, that their options, ambitions, opportunities can be fulfilled.

Indeed we who come from outside the South-east have been taught to think of the South-east as a magnet for opportunity, as a refuge from the economic difficulties of other areas. What is happening in the South-east of England after five years of Thatcherism? In new and shining Milton Keynes the unemployment rate is 16.8 per cent; in balmy Banbury it is 11.4 per cent. Here in Brighton, in this summer resort, in July the unemployment rate is 12.3 per cent.

The nature of unemployment is also changing. There are 1.2 million of our fellow citizens who have been without work for more than a year, 650,000 who have been without work for more than two years, 350,000 who have been out of work for more than three years. These are people serving a prison sentence without a remission date as the length of their unemployment goes on.

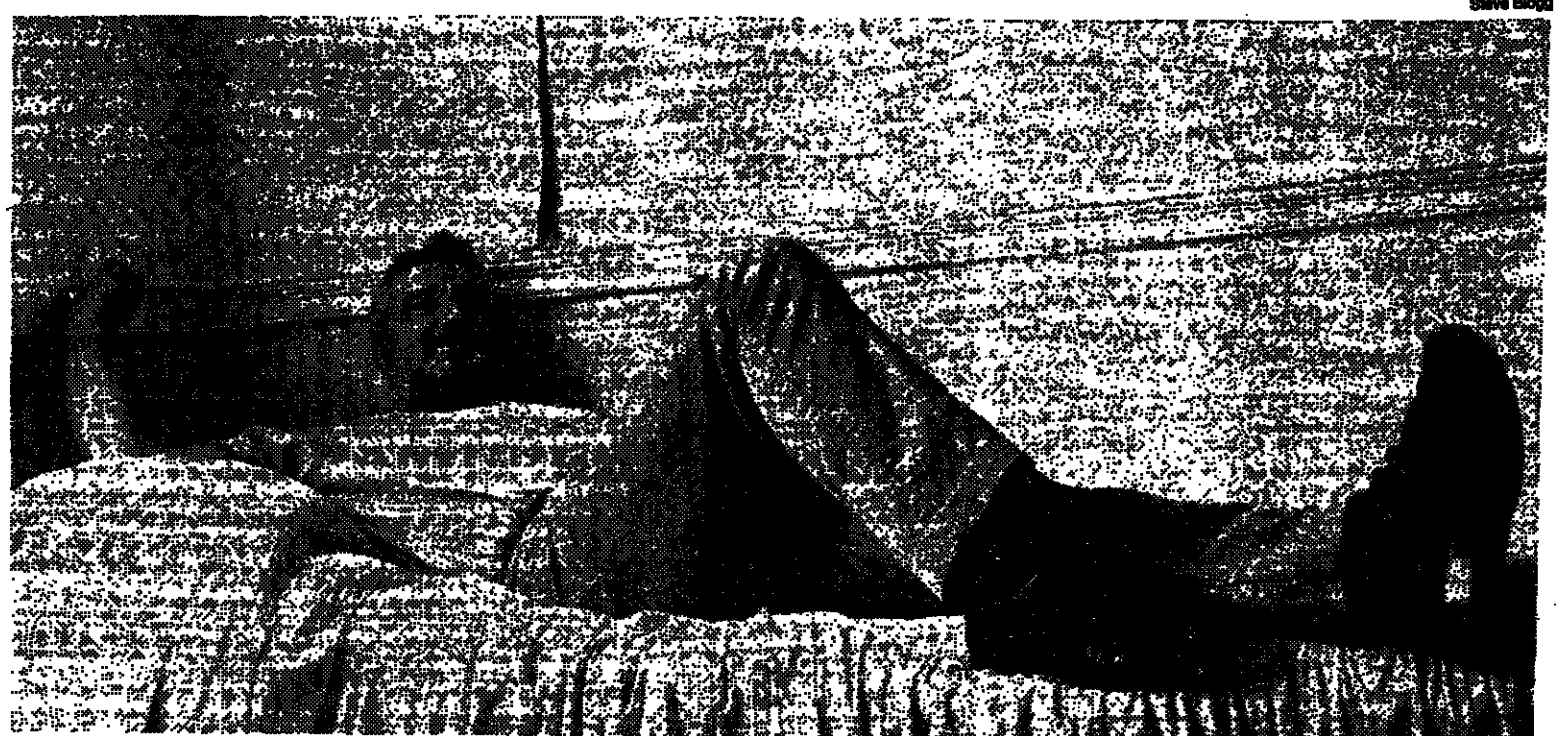
It has changed our perception of unemployment too. It has changed our

language. Five years ago when we spoke of youth unemployment we were thinking mainly of 16, 17 and possibly 18-year-olds; now when we talk about the problems of the young unemployed we are talking about 25-year-olds. Five years ago when we talked about the employment problems of older workers we were talking of people of 61 or 62 years of age; now when we do so we are talking about people who are 52 or 54. That shows how much it has changed. Our whole perception of and attitude to unemployment has been changed by this awful pall that hangs over the country constantly.

Unemployment is the persistent and dominant fact of economic life in Britain under this Government. Joblessness and the poverty and insecurity that go with it now seeps into every area of economic, social and political affairs. Even *The Times* last week wrote about the danger of creating an "underclass", a sub-citizenship that includes millions of unemployed, millions more under-employed, all with very low incomes, many whose expectation and standards of existence are so low as to lock them out of any condition of life that we would recognize to be civilized. I put it to you that unemployment in Britain now is the principal source of personal despair, of family division, of the delinquencies, great and small, which affect our society.

The author is leader of the Labour Party. This is an extract from a speech delivered to the Trades Union Congress this week.

After a growing reputation in the literary underground, the work of William Wiser is finding a larger audience. Christopher Priest meets him on his way through London



Wiser in his "sleazy" London hotel: "I'm going to be a professor, and I don't even have a degree"

In 1960, William Wiser left the United States and travelled to Paris. Behind him was a spell in the US Navy and a number of dead-end jobs in Florida and New York. He had two vague reasons for his move: one was that he was a writer, even though he hadn't written anything much, and the other was that Paris was the kind of city where such young Americans traditionally found their feet. "I had literary feelings about Paris," he says now. "Romantic and idealistic, but sentimental and wrong too. Paris wasn't what I thought it was. It's a tough town. There was no literary scene at all."

Nevertheless, he stayed on, partly because on the journey over he had met the young Belgian woman who became his wife. After Paris, he and Michelle moved to the south of France, where they still live.

For that first year Wiser rented a room near Les Halles, before it was demolished, and this later became part of the setting for his novel *Disappearance*.

We met in London while he was here to see the novel published in Britain. He was on his way to an academic job in Denver, Colorado. "I'd like to buy my way out of academia," he says. "I'd like not to go back there."

The sleazy hotel behind Victoria Station is his own choice. "I have no one I want to bring back here," he says, sprawling across the quilted bedspread, the wallpaper peeling behind him. Almost everything he says is accompanied by a laugh; he enjoys being the way he is.

Wiser is almost completely unknown in Britain, and indeed his books have made little impression in the US, but *Disappearance* is special. It was first published in 1980, passing virtually unnoticed except by a handful of American critics, who were unanimous in their extravagant praise, but to no avail: Wiser's reputation and finances stayed in the doldrums. Nevertheless the novel acquired a steady

## Wiser, but still learning

underground reputation, and in the last two or three years it has been instrumental in getting him the teaching jobs that keep him solvent. At last it is being published here, and not a moment too soon, by the enterprising Salamander Press. Snipping the cognac he had smuggled in, we talk about John Kennedy Toole, another American writer who languished unknown for many years and with whom Wiser feels some kinship. Toole was a more extreme case, though, who committed suicide before his novel *A Confederacy of Dunces* was published. It went on to win the Pulitzer Prize. Wiser wouldn't say so himself, but *Disappearance* is in a class with *Dunces*.

In some ways autobiographical, *Disappearance* is on one level an almost classical story: a young American of literary leanings moves to Paris after the First World War, and is gradually drawn into the American expatriate ambience of Stein, Tolstoy, Hemingway and Fitzgerald. If that was all there was to it, *Disappearance* would seem to be a charming, if somewhat belated, addition to a familiar and resonant sub-genre.

But there is more. In parallel is an account of L'Affaire Landru: the French mass-murderer who first beguiled and then killed a dozen women, always for gain. "Landru was a typically French bourgeois," Wiser says, "and for this reason the French will have nothing to do with him now." Only two books have ever been published about him — compare this, say, with the three books about the Yorkshire Ripper

which were rushed into print within a few days of his conviction — and when Wiser researched the court file it had lain untouched in the vaults since the time of the trial.

The Landru case becomes the metaphor and the metaphysics; *Disappearance* is a thoroughly modern novel, full of hindsight, irony and a sense of alienation, and with more than a few subtle jabs at the American academic approach to literature. For many American writers — and this is Wiser's own story — an accommodation with academia is often the only way to stay in business. Virtually every American university now has at least one writer in residence, and for the writer involved the fees can make all the difference. Wiser is one such, and although he continues to be based in France he has spent most of his time for the last 10 years teaching creative writers in one English department after another.

He has been Writer in Residence in such diverse places as Des Moines, Bellingham, Irvine, Austin and, for a two-year stretch, Queen's University in Belfast. "Why do you suppose they would hire an American who lives in France to teach the Irish to write English?" he says now, laughing again. Once he was even a Distinguished Writer in Residence: "I had to take \$5,000 less for being Distinguished."

His new appointment is to the University of Denver, where he is to be Associate Professor of Creative Writing. In two years' time, if all goes well, he will be made full professor and given tenure. In the

relative scale of these matters Wiser has landed a plum appointment: it was one of the star jobs of the year, according to the agency that advertised it, and one for which another 250 writers had applied.

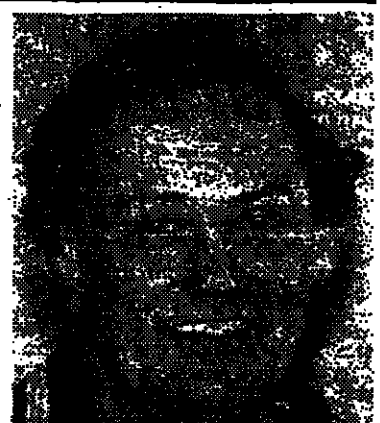
It was *Disappearance* that made it possible: two of the writers on the selection committee had read it. One had even nominated it for the National Book Award. The publication of the book in Britain has given him a new optimism about his writing, but he has reservations about the photograph of himself on the back flap: he says it makes him look like a white-haired old man. Greying but not white, and struggling against the distractions of teaching, William Wiser is still in the illness of his career. He has published two other novels and two years ago a collection of his short stories came out in America. Now he is at work expanding one of them into his next novel.

There have been few novels of recent years I have enjoyed as much as *Disappearance* and it can well fend for itself. It needs no apologists, only availability in print. The end of the novel is a sustained meditation on this: the narrator has survived to the present day, and is a white-haired old gentleman, sparring gently with a curious professor from an American university. There is the question of a detective novel Miss Stein might or might not have written, and would he possess a carbon copy? Perhaps this is written from the heart, or just from more recent experience, but Wiser's scepticism about academia is well apparent.

Finishing his brandy, and sitting contentedly in his downy hotel room, Wiser considers his own imminent promotion. "They're going to make me a professor," he says, "and I don't even have a degree."

*Disappearance* is published by Salamander Press, £9.95.

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George Vithoulkas: considered a saint by some

practice of homeopathy was virtually unknown. He began by training doctors and in 1970 set up a school and centre, which has seen 75,000 cases. Homeopathy is now established in Greece.

### Jonathan Sale

George Vithoulkas will be speaking on "Homeopathy — Health and Humanity" at Westminster Central Hall, 1 Central Buildings, London SW1, at 7.15 pm tonight.

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Woodrow Wyatt

## Don't tax learning, Mr Lawson

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rightly wants to increase revenue from indirect taxation. It is the route to lowering income tax and promoting incentives to earn more for the personal and general good. Naturally those in industries affected by higher or new indirect taxes are less than enthusiastic whether they be take-away food vendors or petrol suppliers.

Overcoming such resistance is part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's task. It is easier when the indirect tax is not put on items generally regarded as necessities. Doubtless with that in mind Mr Lawson and his subordinates are preparing the way for VAT on books, newspapers, and magazines. No one has to read any of them unless their work or formal education demands it. The payment of VAT in this connection would be mostly voluntary.

As always, there are plausible examples from other countries. Books in Denmark carry 22 per cent VAT, in West Germany 7 per cent, in the Netherlands 5 per cent and in Italy 2 per cent. VAT is charged on the cover price of newspapers at 15 per cent in West Germany, 6 per cent in Belgium and Luxembourg, 2.1 per cent in France and 23 per cent in Eire. Eire, where the press has been brought near to destitution, also has a 23 per cent VAT on newspaper advertising.

Allowing for exemptions for worthy books and journals, and perhaps serious newspapers, and excluding VAT on advertising, the Treasury might expect to add some £300m a year to its revenue from VAT with 15 per cent on books, newspapers, and magazines. That such a tax was never imposed during the darkest days of the last war does not deter the Chancellor of the Exchequer's growing determination to introduce it. Mr Lawson is a radical.

You have to pay VAT to see *The Mousetrap* because it is entertainment. Are not the mass circulation newspapers mainly entertainment, with the prominence they give to bingo prizes, murder cases and nudes? This is an elitist argument. Even Tories when they get into government believe that the gentlemen in Whitehall know best what is good for the masses. They should be discouraged from reading the popular newspapers they like and persuaded into more serious stuff. Never mind that the mass circulation newspapers also contain solid news and political comment which would be lost to the reader forced to give up his newspaper by an increase in price.

Clearly it would be impossible to exempt any newspaper from VAT without an intricate form of censorship weighing the seriousness of one newspaper against another.

Anthony Parsons

## Who can doubt the lesson of Thomas?

In 1985, 50 years will have passed since the original production of T. S. Eliot's first full-length play, *Murder in the Cathedral*, was enacted at the east end of the Chapter House of Canterbury Cathedral, close to the site of the actual murder which provides the climax of the play. Robert Speaight acted the part of Thomas à Becket. Thereafter the play ran in London from November 1935 to March 1937 at that time complex problem.

William de Tracy follows. Altruism and patriotism provide his justification. "We are four plain Englishmen who put our country first. We are not getting a penny out of this... King Henry. God bless him — will have to say, for reasons of state, that he never meant this to happen; and there is going to be an awful row; and at the best we shall have to spend the rest of our lives abroad." So, please give us at least the credit for being completely disinterested in this business.

After this attempt to soften up the audience, Hugh de Morville deploys a commonsense appeal to the national interest. "You are hard-headed sensible people, as I can see, and not to be taken in by emotional clap-trap." The King had inherited a divided realm. "The one thing needed was to restore order to curb the excessive demands of a local government, which were usually exercised for selfish and often for seditious ends, and to reform the legal system." Becket had obstructed these policies by setting himself above the king, and had to go. The only thing to which objection could be taken was the means of his removal. "No one regrets the necessity for violence more than we do. Unhappily there are times when violence is the only way in which social justice can be secured... We have served your interests; we merit your applause..."

The last speaker, Richard Brito, bases his apology on a word frequently heard today on both sides of the barricades — provocation. "Who incited the Archbishop?" he asks. Becket used every means of provocation... there can be no inference except that he had determined upon a death by martyrdom. He had deliberately exasperated the Knights beyond endurance and had made no attempt to escape verdict — suicide.

Yes, I think it would be worthwhile giving *Murder in the Cathedral* another run. Meanwhile, we could all spend some time drawing up a multinational list of prominent people who would derive most benefit from being present at the first night.

Sir Anthony Parsons, until recently foreign policy adviser to the Prime Minister, is Research Fellow at the Centre for Arab Studies, Essex University.

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## THE PARTY SEASON OPENS

This is the season of the party faithful. On a basis of equality, deference or truculence they encounter their leaders with advice, instruction and applause. The Social Democratic Party is first in the field, kick-off tomorrow in Buxton, small matching beautiful.

The conferences start and may very well continue against a background of a three-quarters miners' strike, mass menace and violence in the coalfields, and further attempts to spread the stoppage to other parts of the economy. On the immediate issues thrown up by the dispute only the Labour Party should have any difficulty in adopting a clear and united position. The coal board's capability to close grossly uneconomic pits and channel the industry's resources into profitable working must be secured. The miners' industrial violence must be countered and shown unmistakably to bring no reward.

But the parties will be judged also by the longer views about these events that they manage to articulate. The spectacle of daily struggles between massed strikers and massed police; the injury that one set of unionized workers is ready to inflict on another; the irrationality of the dispute which is not adequately explained by the exuberance of one Marxist demagogue; the extent of the assumption that public disorder gains entry to sectional advantage; the timidity that strikes the law dumb in the face of flagrant disregard of it; the rising and lengthening unemployment in the shadow of which the turmoil breeds; the hardening divisions within the

nation—these things disturb the people.

Rightly they look to politicians, the politicians in government particularly since they carry responsibility and have power, to understand the causes of the deterioration and to have something constructive to propose. Or, to approach the matter from another direction, there has to be a clear view of what is needed for the recovery of economic competitiveness in a time of accelerating technological change, how resistance can be melted without conflict, and how the ensuing social stresses can best be eased and contained.

The SDP comes to conference as the most self-consciously from-the-grassroots-upwards party (its constitution born of the Labour Party) and with the second most imperious of the parliamentary party leaders—an interesting combination. It comes with a flattened trend in the opinion polls since it last met, a good by-election record and one famous triumph at Portsmouth, more local councilors, and fewer paid-up members.

The president of the party, Mrs Shirley Williams, sounds a cautionary note in her report about the decline in membership, from a peak of 64,000 two years ago to 50,000 today. "We cannot aspire to government unless our national membership total improves." Even for intermediate aspirations it needs improvement. As a challenger of the established party of the left the SDP has a future only in expansion. Its expansion in parliament and local govern-

ment depends crucially on an expansion of individual membership as a source of party workers. It depends also on achieving a relationship with the allied Liberal Party that is close while remaining discreet; so that votes of the two catchments may be to a large extent interchangeable, while the SDP remains a recognizable receptacle for fed-up Labour voters, beyond anything the Liberal party is likely to be.

An uncomfortably large proportion of the matter contained in the motions down for debate appears to have been lifted from the Oxford Book of Liberal Resolutions. "Increase aid to the third world in real terms over five years to 0.7 per cent of GNP... restore the expenditure cuts in education over the past three years... the establishment of Well Women clinics for every community... a Charter of the economy... radical changes of attitude, through society, to work and leisure."

But in one central matter at least the voice of the SDP comes through clear, characteristic and different. This is in industrial relations and the place of trade unions in society. Unlike the Labour Party, the SDP supports particular measures of trade union reform to improve their internal democracy and responsiveness. Unlike the Conservative Party, the SDP speaks with some conviction of its desire to see strong and independent trade unions "looking after their members' proper interests at work and playing a full and responsible part in the affairs of the nation."

## PLUS ÇA CHANGE

Moscow's short and stark announcement that the chief of staff, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, has been relieved of his duties suggests that he has not gone willingly, and has lost his chance of becoming the next Defence Minister as observers impressed by his dynamic career had predicted. This does not necessarily mean that their analysis was wrong; it could equally well mean that Marshal Ustinov and his fellow septuagenarians in the Politburo agreed that he presented a challenge to the status quo and therefore took pre-emptive action, although it is generally recognized that Marshal Ogarkov carried out his demanding duties with vigour and great ability.

Efficiency is less likely to be rewarded in the USSR than absolute loyalty to the prevailing political line. Younger, more forceful members of the Politburo tipped to succeed a failing General Secretary can have their career cut short precisely because the incumbent perceives them as a threat. For instance, Alexander Shelepin slipped down to a post as deputy chairman of a committee for technological education, while Dmitry Polyansky was posted to Japan as ambassador. Other top officials, such as the late Leonid Kostandov, benefit from the opposite experience: denounced in 1973 for inefficient running of the chemical industry, for which he was minister, he was nonetheless promoted in 1980 to a deputy premiership, and on his death this week was buried with full honours by the top party leadership.

The military high command is

the one organization which in theory could challenge the supremacy of the communist party, but in practice the party ensures, by thoroughly penetrating military ranks with KGB officers and political commissars, that no threat can arise. Moreover, the military receive virtually everything they could wish for in resources or privileges, and they are well respected in the Central Committee and other top party bodies. Why consider overthrowing such an obliging regime, especially when there is no fundamental disagreement in policy?

Yet there are times when party leaders are right to fear the high command—not because it opposes the regime, but because it sides with another faction against them. Having defeated Nazi Germany, the generals enjoyed greater prestige than at any time since the terrible purges in which Stalin eliminated all those suspected of the slightest whiff of Napoleonic aspirations—and all their closest colleagues.

But after the war even the victorious Marshal Zhukov was not immune from Stalin's suspicions and was despatched far from Moscow to head the Odessa military district.

The generals helped Nikita Khrushchev to overcome the opposition faction within the party, but Marshal Zhukov was soon removed from his Politburo place, gained as a reward for his support. The career of General Sergei Shtemenko, the former chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact forces, showed a similar rise and fall according to whether he backed the right

group: for some years he was banished to the Volga military district.

Marshal Ogarkov may have gone against established policy by arguing recently that despite all civil defence measures, nuclear weapons could not possibly bring any victory worth having in a war between East and West, and by emphasizing the need for even greater investment in alternative weapons technology. Presumed to have backed the Defence Minister, Marshal Ustinov, in supporting Mr Andropov for the top party post, he is now presumed to have shown impatience with the present faltering leadership of President Chernenko.

One theory links the Ogarkov dismissal with his prominent role in Soviet efforts to justify the shooting down of the Korean airliner, but this is unlikely, since Moscow continues to warn the West that any aircraft strays from course over Soviet territory can expect a similar fate. Indeed, it is normal Soviet practice when a leader has been ousted for a tactical mistake in internal Kremlin politics to tell the West informally that he was a particularly dangerous hardliner, dismissed by the doves in the interests of peace and better international relations.

Unfortunately there is no reason to believe that the younger, but equally thrusting Marshal Akhromeyev will make any significant difference in arms limitation talks. He can be expected, at least for the time being, to provide loyal military backing to the party leaders to whom he owes his sudden promotion.

## IF THE SHOE PINCHES

There was an old woman who lived in a shoe. When her children grew up, what was she to do? To a strange house or foreign she would not depart. Yet the rates on her down-at-heel home broke her heart.

It is a common enough pattern in these days of the nuclear family. All the little blisters and bunions drift off at last to more or less sanctified liaisons with their contemporaries, and the shoe which had seemed to pinch so tight a few years earlier begins to slop around uncomfortably loose, an intolerable burden in upkeep and rates. To the rational eye, of course, there is no problem: the family transfers to a unit of accommodation more appropriate to its size, and the high rates that nudge the process along confer a social benefit in freeing a dwelling for others in greater need of it (supposing that they can afford the rates).

If it is a matter of decamping from one's own home of thirty years, to live among strangers, it may not seem so straightforward. So it is with Mrs Rose Stevenson, of Croydon. Rather than move out of her simple Victorian pied-à-terre, Queen of Sheba House, or vex her last days with bed-tendered and exigent tenants overhead, she decided that if the annual rate-bill of £1,200 was three times what she could afford, she

should cut her coat according to her cloth and reduce the house to one storey instead of three. The top floor was rubble by the time the council got round to serving an injunction against the demolition.

It is so long since an Englishman's house was thought to be his castle that the neighbours quite naturally felt indignant. They liked the street as it was—indeed, it was part of a conservation area, which means that Mrs Stevenson may be obliged in law to reinstate her house. But at least the council has already acknowledged the immediate logic of her action, her grandson says, by offering a hefty cut in the rates.

Although fine-tuning of this kind is exceptional, owners have in the past occasionally unroofed empty houses "or" factories to avoid paying rates on them. A tax which causes the destruction of usable buildings may seem to deserve the worst that campaigners for the abolition of the rates can say about it. But these are anomalous cases, and the absence of a property tax might only increase the number of buildings kept out of use by dog-in-the-manger owners. The rates are at least a refinement of a crude predecessor, the window tax, which assessed a householder's ability to pay by simply counting the number of windows in his house. A nasty postbag of

final demands, and he could simply trot out with trowel and ladder and brick up a bedroom or two. When his ship came home, the bricks could be neatly stacked up in the garden in case of a rainy day.

Before the window tax was abolished in 1851 some great houses whose owners had fallen on evil days presented whole ranks of blind windows to the world: Mapledurham House in Berkshire was an example. So that the shame would be less apparent from a distance, the lost openings would often be painted over in black and white to give the appearance of panes and frames. It is not unlikely that the notorious insistence of the English on sleeping in bedrooms rendered Arctic by ostentatiously opened windows is a relic of this period, and may have less to do with the spirit of *mens sana in corpore sano* than with conspicuous consumption.

In terms of physical fabric, the consequences would have been less drastic if this unhealthy ordinance had still been in force, and Mrs Stevenson could have solved her problems simply at the cost of living in the dark. In terms of extra work for valuation officers and unpredictability of local revenues, the arrangement would be unhelpful. In all this only the builders thrive; but they always do.

## Knock-on effect of dairy quotas

From Mr David Green  
Sir, The Minister of Agriculture may, as you report (September 5), be astonished by the avalanche of applications for special treatment by dairy farmers. This, however, is only a symptom of far greater problems created by the sudden and arbitrary imposition of quotas.

Banks are now freezing farmers' overdraft facilities. As a result instalment cheques paid under long-standing credit arrangements to major feed and other suppliers are being dishonoured. The suppliers in turn are issuing writs for the full balance outstanding on their accounts.

If these are pursued the trickle of forced farm sales which is already beginning will become a flood. The value of dairy cattle and grassland farms has already fallen. In many cases farms are not finding buyers at any price. This trend could turn into total collapse of the market, wiping out possibly hundreds of millions of pounds of existing securities and investments. That could precipitate a crisis as great as that generated by the collapse of the commercial property market in 1973 when the whole banking system was at risk.

So far the Government has not shown any awareness of the accelerating knock-on effect. If it does not act very quickly to break the chain reaction, we may all face problems out of all proportion to their simple initiating cause.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID GREEN,  
Rhyd-y-Harding,  
Castle Morris,  
Nr. Llanfyllter, Dyfed,  
5 September.

## Child benefits

From Mr Fran Bennett  
Sir, David Walker's description of child benefit as "costly, complex and uncertain of purpose" (feature, August 16) is inaccurate. Given recent rumours of Treasury plans to tax, restrict or abolish child benefit, these misleading epithets should be qualified.

First, compared with tax allowances and relief child benefit is neither costly nor indiscriminate. The married man's tax allowance, for example, gives state aid to almost all married men, regardless of whether they have dependants and, unlike child benefit, it is worth most to those on the highest incomes. The money spent on it this year alone would finance a doubling of child benefit.

Secondly, child benefit is not complex or uncertain of purpose for claimants and administrators alike, which is one reason for its take-up rate of virtually 100 per cent. By contrast, family income supplement, a means-tested benefit for families with children, goes to only half of those who need it; yet its administrative costs are proportionately almost double those of child benefit.

Finally, child benefit is not "uncertain of purpose", but rather multi-purpose. It is a reliable source of regular income for poor families, who often do not receive the means-tested benefits targeted specifically at them. It provides thousands of women with a valued source of independent income. Since the abolition of child tax allowances, child benefit is also the major means of achieving equity in the tax system between those with and without children.

It is because many groups across a broad political spectrum recognize the importance of these multiple functions of child benefit that (as David Walker reported) they support not only retaining but also improving it.

Yours faithfully,  
FRAN BENNETT, Acting Director,  
Child Poverty Action Group,  
1 Macklin Street, WC2,  
August 20.

## Beyond reckoning

From Mr Gavin W. Hannah  
Sir, Dr Thomas Price in his letter to you (August 21) is, of course, right to point out the terrible mixture of decimal and duodecimal units and the difficulties of using the two systems simultaneously.

Nevertheless, those of us engaged in the study of medieval history still have to contend with the bovine, carotene, hide, hog, oxgang, perch, silver and yardland, not to mention the meddliche (which, as everyone knows, is the amount of hay the hayward could lift with his middle finger to his knees).

Thank goodness that since Decimal Day the mark (13s 4d or two-thirds of £1) converts fairly easily to 66.6p!

Yours faithfully,  
GAVIN W. HANNAH,  
New Lodge,  
Summer Fields,  
Oxford,  
August 26.

## Patterns of church life

From Canon Anthony Russell and the Reverend John Clarke  
Sir, Clifford Longley, in his article (August 24) on the present ecumenical situation, accepts the emerging orthodoxy among English churchmen that future progress in church unity is likely to occur principally at the local level. With this we would agree.

However, your Correspondent also proposes a further example of contemporary ecclesiastical wisdom that the only viable churches are large churches and that small churches, which he defines as those with congregations under 25, "should start to worry."

This assumption we would question, particularly in so far as it applies to the rural church.

In fact, the number of small-membership churches often appears to be underestimated in the thinking and strategy of all English denominations. In the Methodist Church a

## 'Ruin' of non-proliferation treaty

From Mr Ken Coates  
Sir, It is pleasing to see that the issue of nuclear-free zones is now thought worthy of a first leader (August 29). One is bound to agree that the pioneering treaty of Tlatelolco, which sought to establish such a zone in Latin America, is "important but imperfect". But your leader does not propose precise means for overcoming the "imperfections" of that treaty, and it is this agenda which is now crucial to the world, if the arms race is not to break all bounds.

The superpower contest has of course been the main source of nuclear proliferation during the past decades. But we now stand at the beginning of an epoch in which so-called "lateral" proliferation is not only possible, but rapidly becoming inevitable. South African and Israeli "deterrence" will call forth answering machinery in the frontline states and the Arab world, if the military logic of the East-West conflict is understood and accepted by those against whom the new bombs will be deployed.

Already there is an ugly race between India and Pakistan which may produce dire consequences. You yourselves point out that even the Latin American treaty is incomplete, because Argentina has signed but not ratified it.

Meantime, the non-proliferation treaty is in complete ruin. Central to its promise was that the existing nuclear powers would set an example in reducing the levels of nuclear armament. Their point blank refusal to honour this promise means that every nation state which understands its surrounding environment in the same way as Mr Heseltine will genuinely need "its own bomb".

Perceiving this likelihood, even before the 1980 review conference of the non-proliferation treaty, the

United Nations special session on disarmament had identified the creation of nuclear-free zones as an "important disarmament measure" which "should be encouraged with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons".

If there is any other alternative to widespread proliferation of nuclear weapons, nobody has explained it in *The Times* or in any other important medium of communication. Of course, the dangers of multipolar nuclear confrontations are enormous, even if many of the new nuclear powers will be relatively ill-equipped.

Hitherto, nuclear face-offs have been largely bipolar, and thus predictable. Twelve or 20 distinct nuclear arsenals would be a perilously unmanageable balance. And yet, within the theory of "deterrence" there is absolutely no basis for withholding all possible means of "defence" from any possible contender. If Israel needs a bomb, so does Libya. If South Africa needs one, so does Zimbabwe.

It is for this reason that the South Pacific conference needs a warmer welcome than you feel able to give it. Certainly we should discuss the weaknesses of the Tlatelolco treaty in order to rectify them. Above all, this would mean that we should think out the whole difficult problem of enforcement; and this would be very embarrassing for the British Government which seems to have breached the treaty of Tlatelolco rather seriously, during the South Atlantic war.

Yours sincerely,  
KEN COATES,  
The Berard Russell Peace Foundation Ltd,  
112 Church Street,  
Macclesfield,  
Derbyshire,  
September 4.

## A national memory

From Mr Laurence Stapley  
Sir, I read with interest your recent leading article (August 20) on "Wanted—a national memory".

The National Sound Archive, now a department of the British Library, has for many years been aware of its need to play an important and active role at the centre for oral history in Great Britain. The centre should not only hold recordings for research and information but, where necessary, initiate projects and ensure the preservation and cataloguing of valuable recordings from a variety of sources.

But, as you rightly point out, there are costs involved, and it is precisely this question of funding that has prevented the NSA from taking on the responsibilities of an oral history centre, which many of us here feel it should.

## A vanished cry

From Miss Tamsin B. Little  
Sir, Your correspondent, the Reverend John Ticehurst (September 4) evidently lives in an insufficiently stable and traditional part of the country.

This morning I have heard both the hoarse yodel which linguistic analysis might break down into "Any old rag and bones" and the handbell of the scrap-iron merchants.

It has to be admitted that neither passed down the street with a horse and cart. The rag and bone man pushes his own trolley and the scrap-iron merchants use a small truck, which is ecologically most unsound.

Yours faithfully,  
TAMSDIN B. LITTLE,  
21 Holness Road, Stratford, E15,  
September 4.

## Airline competition

From Mr Robert A. McCrindle, MP for Brentwood and Ongar (Conservative)  
Sir, Your readers may have deduced from the letters earlier this month from my colleagues Malcolm Thornton (August 8) and Julian Amery (August 15) that most Conservative MPs are opposed to the Civil Aviation Authority report on airline competition policy. Perhaps you will permit me, as one close to the independent airlines, to correct such an impression.

There are many powerful arguments in favour of the modest route transfers, not least that by strengthening independent airlines they will be better able to compete against a British Airways which, by any yardstick, will still dominate the market.

Furthermore, unless privatisation is to become an end in itself, the opportunity to create a better balance in civil aviation must be taken and the CAA report provides the best avenue available. To fail to take this opportunity would be a betrayal of those airlines which have

been in the private sector all along and who have struggled to stay in business while BA was running up mammoth losses.

Your readers should know that these arguments carry considerable weight with those MPs who give equal weight to the desirability of privatisation and competition.

Malcolm Thornton gave offence to the independent airlines by suggesting that foreigners preferred to be served by British Airways and implying that any other British airline would be viewed as second class. Let me assure him that in countries in South America and Africa where British Caledonian is the flag carrier that is certainly not so.

Finally, as to Julian Amery's suggestion that we should, in effect, forget about a second world-class airline and concentrate all our attention and pride on BA, to a Government which believes in free enterprise and competition and seeks to reward success, that must surely be unacceptable.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT MCCRINDLE,  
House of Commons,  
August 26.

## Noblesse oblige

From Mr M. N. Jones  
Sir, In your leading article (August 31) on the National Consumer Council's new study of social security you wrote of "cowardly socialists, eager to distribute, but unwilling to pinpoint the loser." The implication was that if distribution of income is necessary to improve the welfare system, then those who are the contributors will also be the "losers".

If to contribute to a system which is fundamental to a civilised society is to "lose" then, Sir, I lose with dignity, happy in the knowledge that there are most certainly no "winners".

Yours faithfully,  
M. N. JONES,  
6, Cranage Avenue,  
Woodford Green, Essex.

been in the private sector all along and who have struggled to stay in business while BA was running up mammoth losses.

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Finally, as to Julian Amery's suggestion that we should, in effect, forget about a second world-class airline and concentrate all our attention and pride on BA, to a Government which believes in free enterprise and competition and seeks to reward success, that must surely be unacceptable.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT MCCRINDLE,  
House of Commons,  
August 26.

proportion of the total population in that area than the larger congregations of urban and suburban churches, and in this sense can be deemed more effective.

Small rural churches have many strengths, not least in their depth of fellowship, the simplicity of their worship, their integration in the local community and the quality of their caring.

A small church is not a failed large church (just as a tangerine is not a small orange). A small church has its own character, structure and dynamic and the churches need to discover and develop patterns of church life and forms of ministry which are appropriate and sustainable in the countryside—this is clearly an ecumenical task.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY RUSSELL, Director,  
J. E. CLARKE, Chaplain,  
The Arthur Rank Centre,  
National Agricultural Centre,  
Stoneleigh,  
Kenilworth, Warwickshire.

## Classical battle on broad front

From Mr C. Callaghan  
Sir, With respect to Charles Kneivitt's article, "The classical revival: stand up to be counted" (August 29), the theme of his argument, "classical revival" vs "modernism", in my view considerably misrepresents current debate in architecture.

Broadly speaking, since the early '70s architectural thinking seems to have been concerned with what might be called "historical" or "cultural" continuity. Classical revivalism is an offshoot of this, crystallising themes dormant in past architectures, even within modernism itself.

The heroic period of modernism is at least 50 years distant, and some would argue as much a part of our culture as Robert Adam and John Soane. Modernism is therefore as open to historical investigation as classical architecture.

What is at stake is not therefore a simple battle of styles. "Classical revival" vs "modernism", but rather a broad-fronted attempt to understand our culture with respect to our buildings and cities. Furthermore, whilst there are good reasons why some buildings ought to appear dogmatically "classical revivalist", there are good many reasons why the majority of buildings should not.

Yours sincerely,  
C. CALLAGHAN,  
72 Halford Road,  
Fulham, SW6,  
September 5.

## Heroin addiction

From Mr Michael Meacher, MP for Oldham West (Labour)  
Sir, I find Digby Anderson's suggestions linking the current heroin epidemic with the "lack of discipline and moral relativism in schools" not so much irritating (as he predicts in his article, "Making capital of a curse", August 29) as trite and somewhat unworthy of the director of a unit concerned with social affairs.

He asks me to spell out exactly what level of funding for customs staff (whose numbers have been cut by 1,000 since 1979) would lead to a reduction in heroin imports. As matters stand, the profits of drug smugglers are widely rumoured to exceed in a single week the total amount of money allocated by the Department of Health both to help existing addicts and deter others.

It appears to be Anderson's view that this, in itself, is no justification for improved security at our ports. Would he then suggest, by analogy, that levels of funding for police officers can only be justified when the "exact reduction in crime rates over a particular period and by how much" can be ascertained?

Tightening up on security to deter smuggling is, in any case, only a partial solution to drug abuse. The problem of why it is that heroin has become such a widely used and fashionable prop amongst many young people has yet to be answered. Anderson dismisses my tentative suggestions that there might be a correlation with youth unemployment. However a recent Home Office report on the *Misuse of Drugs*, which looks at the extremely complicated relationship between individual circumstances and drug abuse, points out that "social and economic deprivation is likely to aggravate some of the deleterious effects of drug abuse".

The report goes on to emphasize the importance of "policies which are directed towards the wellbeing of society, including measures for redistributing wealth and reducing unemployment." Would Anderson count the Home Office amongst the ranks of the "progressive intellectuals" he so much despises?

Yours sincerely,  
MICHAEL MEACHER,  
House of Commons,  
August 31.

## Ulster vacancy

From Mr C. L. Lyall  
Sir, Might it not be a stirring example of courage and self-sacrifice if the Prime Minister herself were to assume the office of Secretary for Northern Ireland?

Yours faithfully,  
C. L. LYALL,  
Meadowleigh,  
4 Weston Road,  
Petersfield, Hampshire,  
September 5.

## Direct speech

From Mr I. R. Craig  
Sir, Miss J. M. King's letter (September 4) makes a valid point in relation to ambiguous instructions. However the problem surely is that people do not read instructions unless all else fails.

I recall buying a boomerang made by an Australian company who had obviously met with this problem and were determined to overcome it.

They stated on the packet in which the boomerang was sold that it was guaranteed to return to you if thrown strictly in accordance with the enclosed instructions. On opening the packet there was a large piece of paper upon which was written in red block capitals the advice: "Read the bloody instructions".

Yours faithfully,  
IAN CRAIG,  
52 Halifax Road,  
Cambridge,  
September 4.

## Living dangerously

From Mrs Sarah Shaw  
Sir, My irritation often turns to amusement when I read the message on packages of food that are particularly difficult to open: "Keep cool".

Yours faithfully,  
SARAH SHAW,  
10 Lynwood Avenue,  
Whalley Range, Manchester.







SLIPYI  
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**10, 11**  
**Travel:** The stunning city of Sydney; spongers on Kalymnos; health freaks in Brittany; a weekend break on Dartmoor

**12, 13**  
**In the Garden:** Fuchsias; **Out and About:** Halcyon days in Idaho; **Eating Out:** Oyster bars; **Values** on stained glass; **Drink**

# THE TIMES Saturday

**14, 15**  
**Family Life:** Problems of the single father; **At Home:** Bridge; Chess; **Review:** Paperbacks; **Crossword;** Galleries

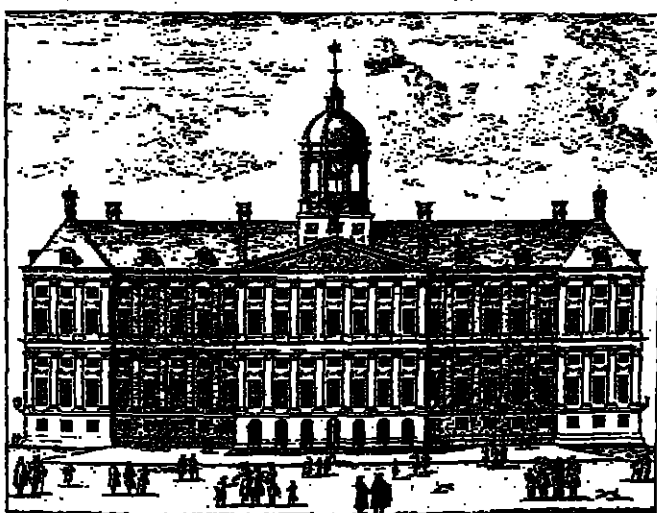
**17, 18**  
**The Week:** Critical guide to Television, Radio, Rock & Jazz, Concerts, Opera, Dance, Films, Theatre and Sport

8-14 SEPTEMBER 1984 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS



Dazzling domesticity: left to right, *The Young Mother* by Gerard Dou (1660), *The Fishwife* by Adriaen van Ostade (1672), *The Dentist* by Jan Victors (1654), Vermeer's *Woman Tuning a Lute* (mid 1660s) and Gerard ter Borch's *Lady at her Toilet* (c1660)

## Masterpieces of a merchant class



Geraldine Norman examines the art revolution in Holland that inspired a major exhibition at the Royal Academy

A small merchant population lost on a bowl of mud was how Hippolyte Taine described the Dutch in his *Philosophy of Art*. In the seventeenth century the bowl contained less than two million people, a population one-third that of England and one-tenth that of France. But they painted more pictures than any other nation in the world. Even today, one in every three Old Master paintings sold at auction is Dutch and most date from the seventeenth century, the Golden Age.

While the Italians were still busy painting virgins, saints and scenes from classical mythology, Dutch painters changed the course of art by depicting the ordinary world that surrounded them, faithfully and with great relish. They painted landscapes without even a classical nymph or "light into Egypt" to suggest a higher theme. They painted still lifes, rejecting in the opportunity to show off their skill in rendering textures. They painted seascapes with merchant ships etched against a low horizon and fine skies.

And, most importantly, they painted each other. Anything could serve as a pretext for a picture - a drunken brawl in a tavern, a lovely merchant's daughter playing her lute or harpsichord, a housewife plucking a fowl, soldiers in their guardroom or a doctor visiting a patient. This is what the exhibition which opens at the Royal Academy next week is all about.

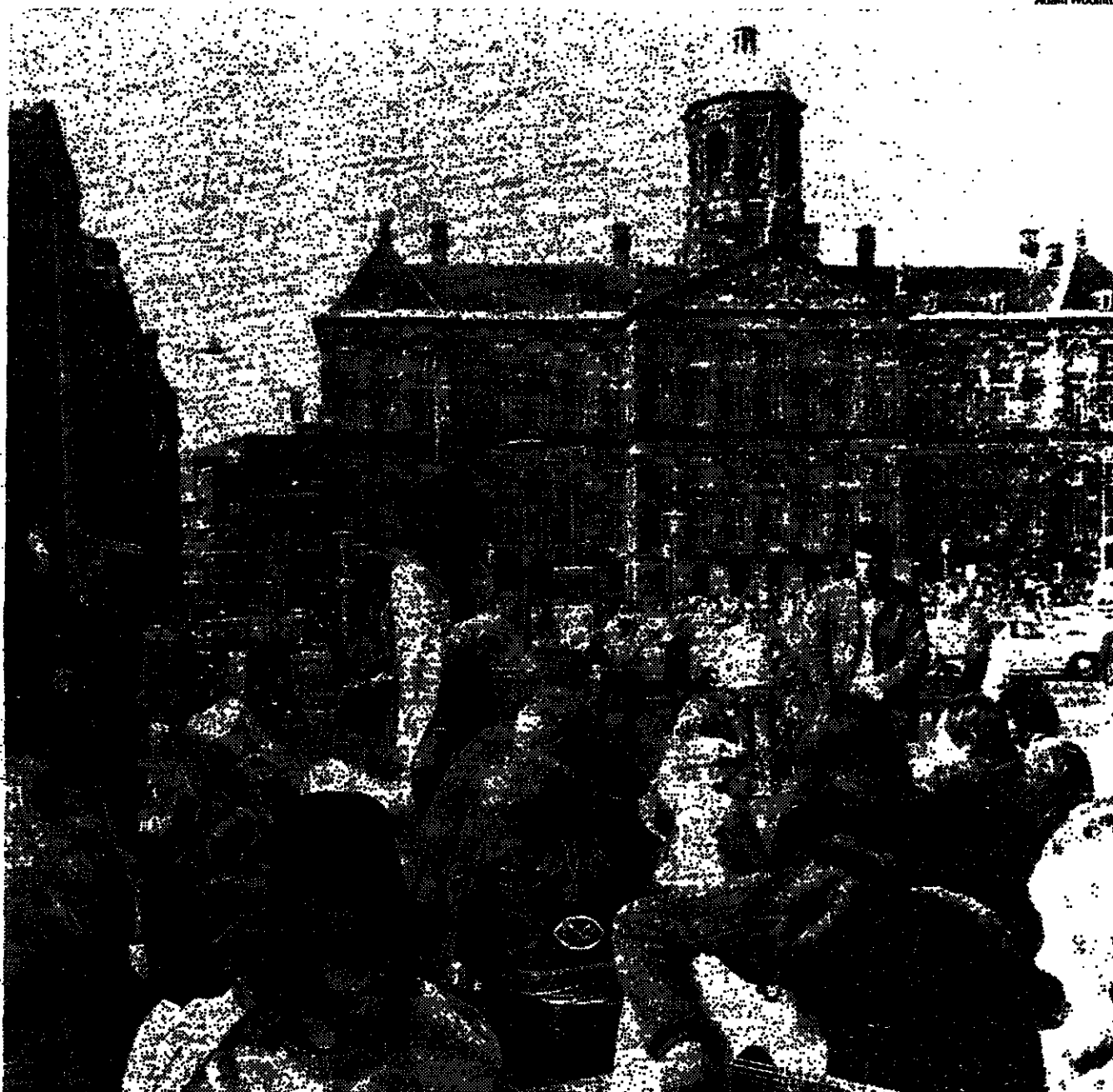
It is called "The Age of Vermeer and De Hooch - Masterpieces of Seventeenth Century Dutch Genre Painting" - a genre being a term popularized by French art critics of the eighteenth century to describe scenes of everyday life - and is the Academy's major autumn

exhibition, running until November 18. It has already been seen at the Philadelphia Museum of Art and the Staatliche Museum of West Berlin. The fact that it has been financed by the Mobil Corporation, carried round the world at the expense of Lufthansa and Pan Am, and installed at Burlington House courtesy of American Express, would surely have seemed quite natural to the canny merchant population that walks in and out of the paintings.

The most famous artist represented in the exhibition is Vermeer of Delft, Rembrandt clearly having been considered too original a genius for any of his work to be classed as mere genre painting. But Vermeer's quiet luminous interiors are ably supported by such artists as Gerard Dou, Frans van Mieris, Peter De Hooch and Gerard ter Borch, all painting the middle class with exquisite precision.

Jan Steen, who kept a tavern because he could not make enough from his painting, depicts his tavern's interior as a humorous allegory of the Deadly Sins and the vanity of life. Amorous old men urge oysters, a well-known aphrodisiac, on inebriated women while a dog finishes the roast meat. There are other brilliant "low life" scenes by van Ostade and Brouwer.

It is hard to pinpoint why these paintings of ordinary life are so tremendously appealing. The sheer skill of the artists in balancing form and bleeding colour is, no doubt, at work on the psyche below the surface. But at surface level the eye and the mind are fascinated by the faithful portrayal of a vanished world: its architecture, furnishings, clothes... even the food. The still-life painter's skill at rendering textures provides an extra, perhaps sensual, pleasure. It is undoubtedly a feast and



Centre of the universe: The Old Town Hall in Amsterdam in the seventeenth century (above left) and today

leaves one dazed by the artistic achievement of seventeenth-century Holland. Dazed and a little mystified. Why did the small merchant population on its bowl of mud come up with such an art, and so much of it?

In looking for an answer, a visit to the old Town Hall of Amsterdam, built in 1630, is most revealing. The central hall, or Burgzaal, is magnificently sculpted from Carrara marble to symbolize the universe over which an allegorical figure of Amsterdam presides. It is 28 metres high, roughly the height of a 10-storey block of flats, and has celestial and terrestrial globes inlaid in the marble floor to support the footstools of the stitzy.

"Amsterdam", the city fathers are clearly telling us down the centuries, "is the centre of the universe". At that time the Dutch merchant fleet numerically exceeded the com-

bined fleets of England, France, Spain, Portugal and Germany. Amsterdam was the capital of world banking; during Holland's long war of independence with Spain, even the payment of the Spanish troops was arranged by the Dutch.

Pictures are always bought for status. Hitherto in Europe they had been bought as adjuncts to the pomp of princes and noblemen. Holland, however, was now run by its merchant class, a federation of proud little city states, and it was the middle classes who bought pictures to enhance their status.

There were thus very large numbers of patrons to cater for. According to an Englishman who visited Amsterdam in 1640 the people were "all in general striving to adorn their houses, especially the outer or street rooms, with costly peccos, Butchers and bakers not much

inferior in their shoppes, which are fairly set forth, yea many tynes, blacksmiths, Coblers, etc., will have some picture or other by their Forge and in their stalle".

The Holland that produced the magnificent pictures in the Royal Academy show was thus a country in the first vigorous phase of highly successful capitalist expansion. There is an interesting economic parallel here with the rebirth of artistic activity in fifteenth-century Italy. The principal focus of activity was Florence where the Medici family first came to prominence as one among a number of merchant banking families who virtually invented international capitalism, lending as far afield as Britain.

A parallel can also be drawn with Victorian England. The industrial revolution and a vast empire gave the British a prosperity and confidence similar to that of the seventeenth-century Dutch and never before or since has contemporary art been so popular in Britain.

Today, the United States and especially New York has taken over the leadership of the capitalist world. And it is there that the only vigorous market in contemporary art is to be found, with the leading dealers congregated in New York.

Meanwhile, Holland has become a showpiece example of the errors of socialist art patronage. The country is currently suffering from an art mountain, in the same way as the Common Market suffers from a butter mountain. For many years artists have been automatically provided with a living wage by the state, giving the nation in return a certain number of works each year. Some 3,000 artists were registered in the early 1980s.

Their British counterparts do not receive anything approaching the same generosity either from the merchant class or from the state. Private patronage occurs on a limited scale thanks

### The auction league table

The scale on which Holland's output of paintings in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries dwarfed the rest of Europe is demonstrated by an analysis of the paintings sold at auction since 1970 prepared for *The Times* by the Art Sales Index. The total number of Old Masters from before 1800 sold since 1970 is 102,205, of which 30,136 were Dutch, 23,399 Italian and 21,034 Flemish. These figures are particularly remarkable in that Italy and Flanders (roughly today's Belgium) had a lead of more than two centuries over Holland. Portable pictures - not painted on walls or enclosed in books - began to be produced on a significant scale in the fourteenth century in Italy and Flanders. The fifteenth and sixteenth centuries saw a small but spectacular start to secular painting at the Renaissance courts of Italy; the early development of landscape, genre and still life in Flanders, still dressed up as religious illustration; and the spread of easel painting through the rest of Europe. Patronage remained in the hands of princes, nobles and churchmen - and then came the burgeoning of middle class patronage in seventeenth-century Holland. Holland's pre-eminence did not last long, however, as is demonstrated by the total number of Dutch paintings sold at auction since 1970 - 57,197, of which 30,136 were painted before 1800; 15,547 were painted in the nineteenth century and 10,163 in the twentieth century. Middle-class patronage had nevertheless arrived to stay. As the industrial revolution began to spread wealth in nineteenth-century Britain, those engaged in industry and commerce

A 17th century auction

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"The Age of Vermeer and De Hooch" is at the Royal Academy, Piccadilly, London W1 (734 9052) until Nov 18, daily 10 am - 6 pm.



TRAVEL 1

Linda Christmas explains why she has fallen in love with a city full of spectacular sights from both land and sea

# How Sydney took its harbour to its heart

Sydney stuns. It is the harbour, a roomy sheet of lovely blue water, shaped somewhat like an oak leaf, with narrow off-shoots wandering into the land and hiding there. It is not like other harbours which always seem so functional, so bothered by the business of freight and lugged up with the uglier sort of boat. Here yachts with pretty spinnakers catch and hold the eye.

I love it; in all its moods, even when it looks down in the mouth on a dull day, and especially when it is covered by brown haze, covering beneath the idiosyncrasy of the city. Sydneyers are proud of it and of the city they have placed alongside. The harbour, they argue, would be beautiful without Sydney, but not half as beautiful as it is now, with Sydney added.

They would not want one to think they are capable only of enmeshing things in smog, and incapable of embellishing nature's best work. They have, first by adding a bridge, a latticed curve of steel, and then by blanketing one side with an Opera House. The two provide the best-known image of Sydney and indeed Australia and the Opera House has now earned its place among the great buildings of the world.

Sydney should be seen from the water and I cannot think of a better way of spending one's first day than on the harbour. After all, it is not just a backdrop, it is also a focal point. Sydneyers use it - for morning runs, for ferry rides to offices, for sunset picnics and for twilight sailings and at weekends for swimming and sunbathing on its many coves and beaches. They gravitate to the harbour, not to sit in cars and stare blankly through half-open windows, but to embrace it, and the visitor must do likewise.

To enter Sydney Cove from seaward could fail to stimulate the imagination. This is the spot where the first fleet finally anchored and it also affords a splendid glimpse of the remaining old stone buildings alongside expressways and the sky-scoring glass, steel and concrete of the central business district. The whole bears more than a fleeting resemblance to Manhattan; a visual symbol of Sydney's (and of Australia's) links with the United States,

which have developed since the last war, both in terms of defence policy and investment dollars.

The visitor has a choice of ways of viewing Sydney from the harbour. The simple tourist approach is via a Captain Cook coffee cruise which lasts two and a half hours; it includes a running commentary of Sydney past and present which can get a little tedious when the guide points out the umpteenth waterfront home and details the cost.

For those who prefer to amble on their own, there is the ferry. As gondolas are to Venice, so ferries are to Sydney. Their popularity took a dip when the Harbour Bridge was completed in 1932 but now they are back in fashion. Those who work in the city and live on the north shore happily leave their cars at home and use the ferry journey to "wind down".

Tourism, as such, is a fairly new toy

Take any ferry to the northern suburbs and back just to enjoy the run, but if you are of interest - or you yearn for the sight of a kangaroo or a koala, then choose the ferry to Taronga Park. It takes 10 minutes. A half-hour ride will land you in Manly where you can take any one of five planned walks or simply have breakfast or lunch at the Manly Pacific International which, surprisingly, is Sydney's only hotel on the beach.

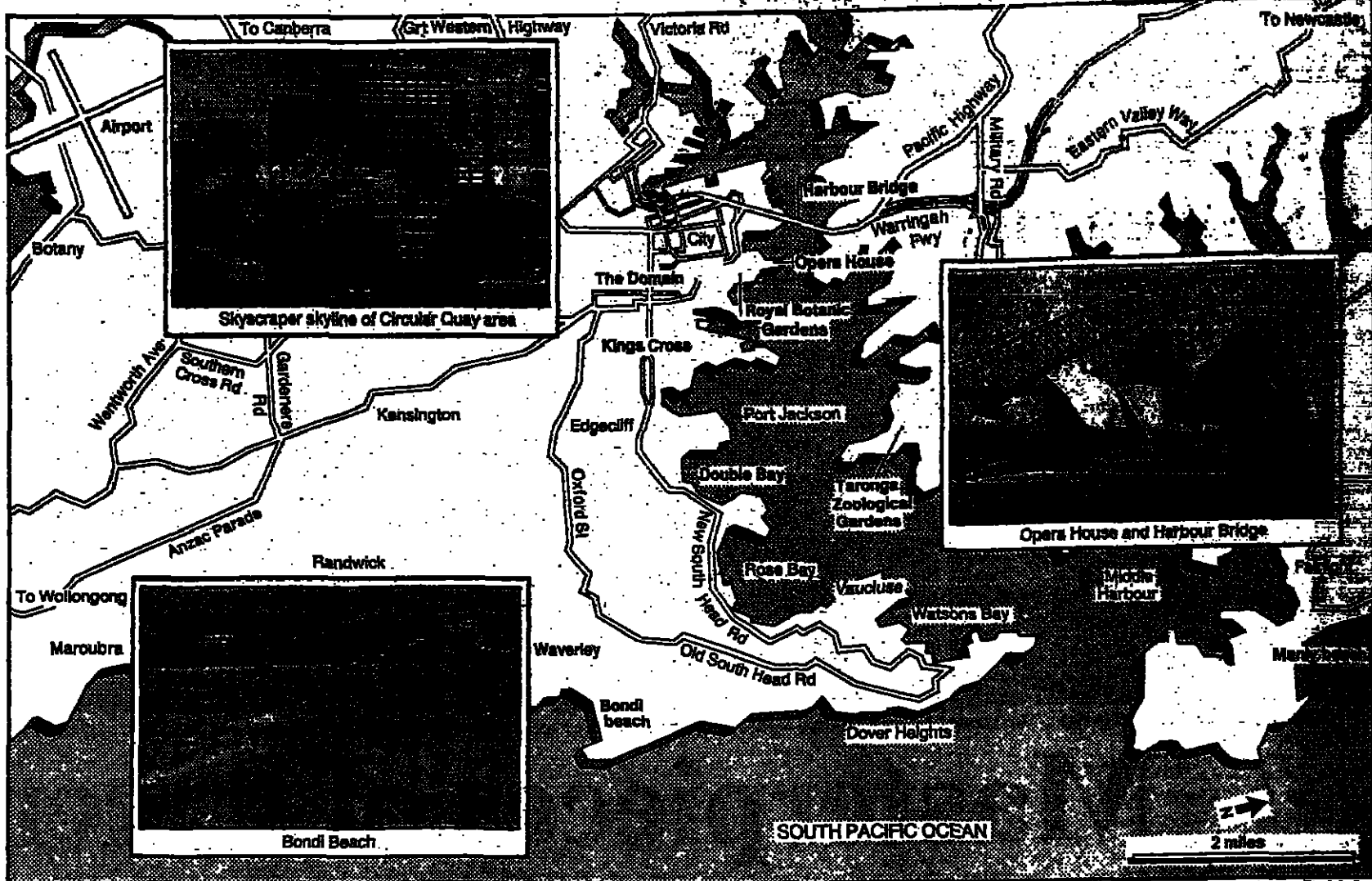
Tourism, as such, is a fairly new toy and most of the upmarket hotels are geared to the visiting businessman - and this includes Manly with its facilities for conferences and conventions. If you do choose to stay there, the ride can be cut to 10 minutes by using the hydrofoil.

The beach at Manly, fringed with Norfolk pines, is fine enough, but it is not one of Sydney's great beaches, as a pilgrimage to Bondi shows. Because Bondi is internationally famous one expects it to disappoint - but it does not. There are no stones, no rocks, no piers, no jetties, no oil slicks, only a massive curve of white sand and magnificent surf, and yes, occasionally, magnificent surfers. It is all as pretty as a

picture until you turn your back on the sea and examine the view of boarding-house architecture, blank-eyed concrete and cheap cafes, crudely coloured. Even the locals (at least some) are displeased and have formed a society to landscape the shore and renovate shabby buildings.

But this is to quibble. All cities everywhere, have their pockmarks, and few cities, anywhere, are kinder to their three million citizens. The suburbs sprawl for miles and miles so not everyone is within easy reach of the harbour, but most are within half an hour's drive of a beach. The exceptions are those in the west, but in recompense they have the Blue Mountains at their feet, and those to the north have both beaches and rivers. From Arncliffe Bay on the Hawkesbury River - a marina built in a national park - you can while away an afternoon, a weekend or much longer on board a clipper, stopping at isolated coves to picnic or dine at a picturesque waterfront restaurant.

But enough of these watery delights, what of the city itself? Unless you hit a day when the temperature decides to play tag with the mercury and not stop until it reaches 108 degrees, the best way to see Sydney is on foot, and it is easy. Just as you think you are getting tired you will happen across a paved plaza offering a free lunchtime concert, or a park, or a sidewalk cafe offering carrot juice and iced coffee, or a pub full of character, or, if nothing else, a building fronted by steps on which to sit and stare.



Thoroughly modern city: Where great beaches, magnificent surfers and picturesque restaurants meet Australia's heart of commerce and culture

For the first-time visitor, the red Sydney Explorer is an ideal way of getting acquainted with the city. It visits the top 20 tourist attractions on its 18km trip and you can get off at any one of the stops and catch a later bus - they run every 20 minutes between 9.30am and 5pm.

My favourite walking areas

fall neatly into two groups. The first is around Sydney Cove and includes the Rocks, the oldest part of the city where houses, bond stores and pubs have been restored to resemble, in some ways, the new Covent Garden development. Nearby is the Botanic Gardens and an adjoining parkland known as The Domain which houses the New

South Wales Art Gallery and where, on a Sunday, soap box orators sound off on everything and anything - including sex and how much better it is for you than cancer-inducing sunshine.

Kings Cross and Double Bay are close together (one stop on the subway) and they offer a fine contrast. The Cross is the

"red light" district where soliciting even in daylight is open and obvious and, indeed, by shamelessly cavedropping it much enjoyed the final moments of some intricate bargaining.

Double Bay, an area cornered by the Jewish community and, in particular Hungarian refugees, is Knightsbridge-smart, the chic shopping area (nicknamed Double Pay). The shops range from a huge Woolworth's to excellent bookshops and exquisite boutiques which give the lie to the view that Aussies wear nothing but shorts, T-shirts and thongs. Summer clothing is particularly imaginative and irresistible and it is well worth burdening your credit card - if it is not already overburdened by food.

Eating out in Sydney is a delight and the days when steak and eggs ruled are long gone. Now there are restaurants of numerous nationalities, reflecting the existence of the three-million migrants who have

settled in Australia since the war.

Nouvelle cuisine is the latest edition, but Sydney is undoubtedly a speciality. It can be bought cheaply cooked in butter, served with chips and washed down with a glass of beer or wine, or a dozen oysters and half a lobster for around \$10. At the top end of the market there is baramundi, a deliciously delicate special to Australia and the internationally prized Pabst Dory.

Australians consider Sydney to be somewhat brash, but boisterous compared with state capitals because it is easy by day and hazy by night with gay pubs, jazz bars, cabarets and theatres. But the world's sound harsh; they suggest jangled nerves and irritation and this is not so - except perhaps on the days when pollution levels are high. I don't cower, but I do sneeze, and wheeze. And it's such a pity.

## TRAVEL NOTES

**Fares:** All airlines flying to Sydney offer the same APEX fares (30-day advance booking), which vary according to five seasons: May, June, 27 to March, April, July, 27 to Jan, Feb, Aug, Sept, Dec 24-31, 2830; Oct, Nov, 2890; Dec 1-23, 2950. Business class: £2,100; First class: £3,992. The journey takes 24 hours out and 25 hours back. It is worth checking routes to avoid unnecessary stops. British Airways offer the fastest journey two days a week: Fri, 23 hours 20 mins; Wed 23 hours 40 mins. Qantas flights take

24 hours 10 mins. If you prefer a stop over, Cathay Pacific offers a non-stop flight (13½ hours) to Hongkong and then a further nine hours to Sydney.

**Where to stay:** There are no old Australian hotels in the five-star category. Hilton at least has The Marble Bar (all marble and stained glass and admired by John Betjeman) and all that is left of the old Adams Hotel, prices from £75 a night for a double room. Sheraton and Hyatt are much the same price and the newcomer, The Regent, is a little more expensive.

There are two small, Australian hotels in lovely restored Victorian houses, both offering only bed and breakfast: The Russell, George Street, The Rocks, from £42 a night for double room and The Jackson,

Victoria Street, Potts point from £38 a night for a double room.

**Where to eat:** Moderate prices range around £35 for two with wine. Doyle's, on the beach at Watson's Bay - all fresco seafood and Australian charm; The Incinerator, Small Street, Willoughby - it used to be an incinerator, designed by the creator of Canberra, Walter Burley Griffin, now a converted National Trust building; Edna's Table, Kent Street, City; Opera Brasserie, Bridge Street, City; Baywater Brasserie (breakfast too); Baywater Road, Kings Cross; Puccinia, Baywater Road, Kings Cross; Eliza's, Bay Street, Double Bay; The Verandah, Kellie Street, Kings Cross; Kinella, Taylor Square, which used to be a funeral parlour, is now

both a restaurant and a theatre restaurant, offering anything from political satire to modern dance. The Opera House has its own restaurant and visitors are offered a special package for £25 which includes cocktails, dinner with wine and a ticket for the opera, theatre or concert.

**Day on the harbour:** Ferry to Manly £1; breakfast at Manly Pacific £5; day trip to Hawkesbury including lunch £20; Harbour coffee cruise £8 (also lunch £10 and dinner £20).

**Visa:** No charge, but allow two weeks by post.

**Further information:** New South Wales House, 66 The Strand, London WC2 (01-833,8651), now has its own Travel Centre.

Penny Perick finds warmth and plenty of creature comforts in the middle of Dartmoor

## An inn on the park where the home fires keep burning

The brochure for Gidleigh Park says "the guests of our 12 bedrooms often say that the atmosphere is more like a well-run private country house than an hotel". Well, I don't know about that. It's true that the entrance lobby has rows of mackintoshes hanging on pegs and pairs of boots lined up against the walls, but closer inspection showed that the boots were designed by Lady Northampton rather than Donlop.

This seemed all of a piece with the thick towelling robes and Crabtree & Evelyn toiletries in the bathroom (two kinds of foam bath: damask rose and sandalwood), the current issue of the *International Herald Tribune* on the hall table and, instead of a bowl of peanuts, tiny hot cheese tarts and smoked salmon rolettes served in the bar before dinner. Any country-house owner aiming for such perfection would end up bankrupt or with a nervous breakdown or both.

Gidleigh Park is a large house built in 1928 to a design that is mildly stockbroker-Tudor with overtones of Haseel and Grotel. It is set in 30 acres of garden and woodland within Dartmoor National Park, on the banks of the upper Teign river, which splutters and froths through the grounds. The house is sheltered by the Teign valley on three sides and this position, with open fires in all the oak-panelled public rooms, means that it is always warm, however bleak the surrounding moors may look.

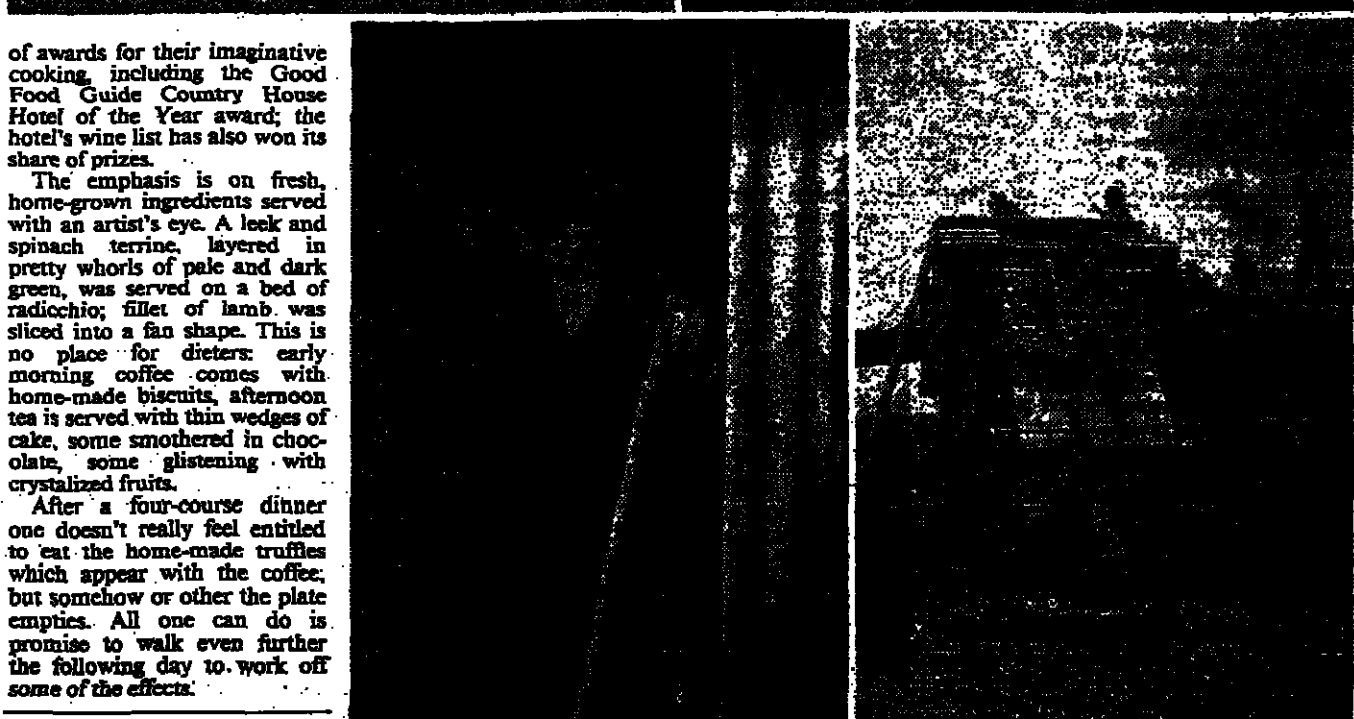
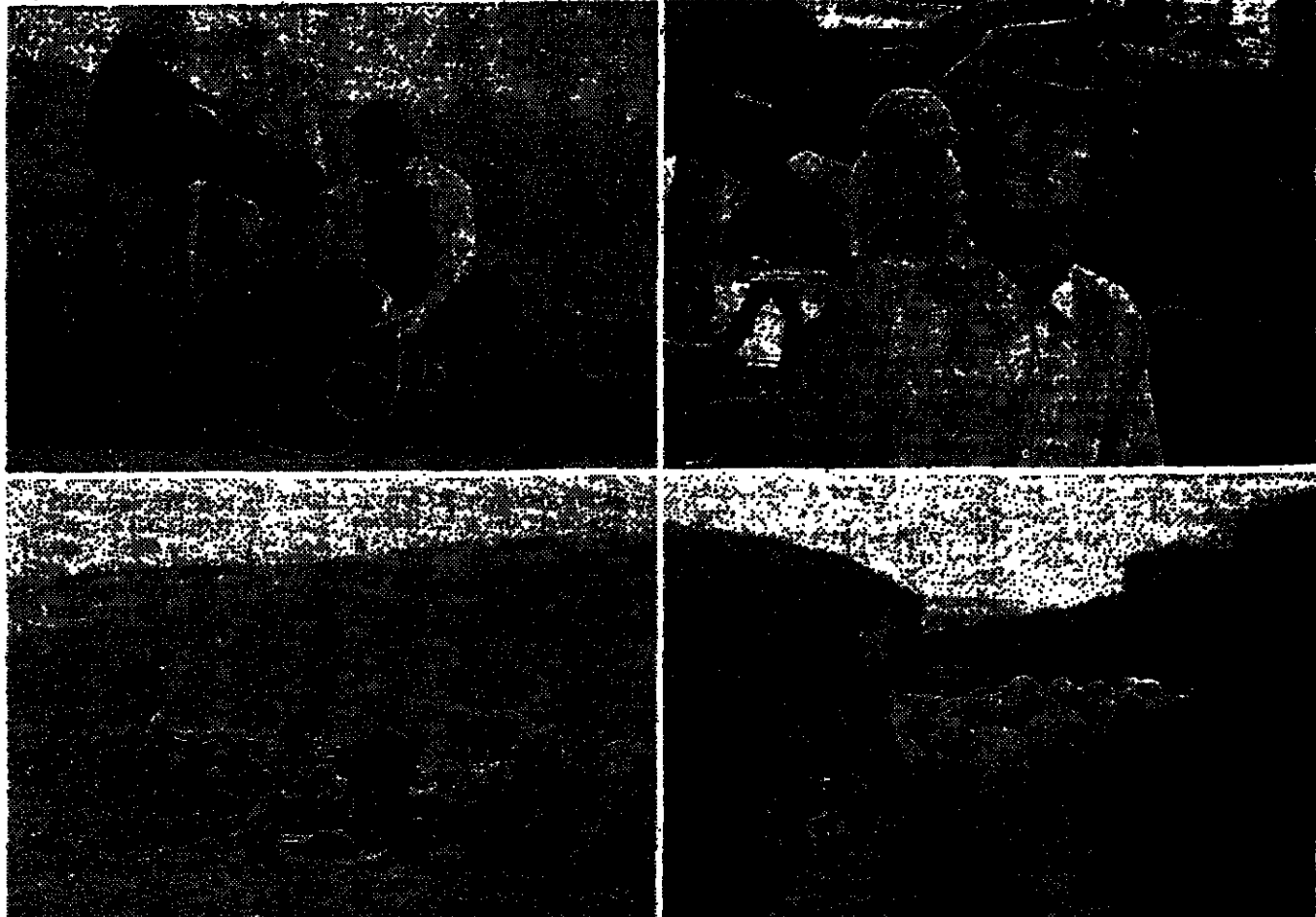
There are two villages within reach, either by a long walk or a short car trip. One of them is Throwleigh, where Chris Chapman, who describes himself as a "journeyman photographer", lives and works. His framed photographs of local people and places decorate the walls of Gidleigh Park's bedrooms and may be bought by visitors to his studio, which is opposite the church.

Drewsteignton, the second village, nestles into a fold of the moors below one of the most peculiar historic houses in the country. Castle Drogo, designed by Lutyens and open to the public from April until October. The surrounding land belongs to the National Trust and there are clearly marked footpaths for day-long walks through woods and fields and beside streams before you go back to eat dinner at Gidleigh Park.

Kay Henderson and John Webber have collected handfuls of awards for their imaginative cooking, including the Good Food Guide Country House Hotel of the Year award; the hotel's wine list has also won its share of prizes.

The emphasis is on fresh, home-grown ingredients served with an artist's eye. A leak and spinach terrine, layered in pretty whorls of pale and dark green, was served on a bed of radicchio; fillet of lamb was sliced into a fan shape. This is no place for dieters: early morning coffee comes with home-made biscuits, afternoon tea is served with thin wedges of cake, some smothered in chocolate, some glistening with crystallized fruits.

After a four-course dinner one doesn't really feel entitled to eat the home-made truffles which appear with the coffee, but somehow or other the plate empties. All one can do is promise to walk even further the following day to work off some of the effects.



A selection from the Dartmoor Photographs of Chris Chapman, taken between 1978 and 1984. Clockwise from top left: Harry Seassons with his Jersey house cow, taken to feed on the verges; Jim Harris in his father's scrapyard with Orle, his pet tawny owl, who replaced a pet crow; Jim Lewis with his hardy Dartmoor sheep (a common sight 20 years ago), which produce lean meat and coarse wool; Bill Haydon with his

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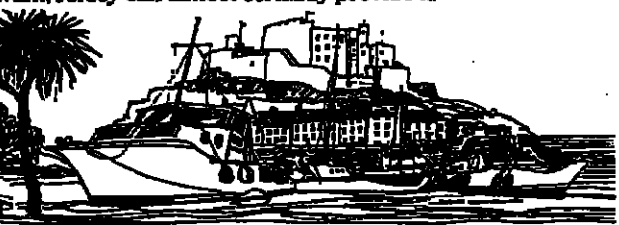
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TRAVEL 2

# Timothy Bouquet soaks up the atmosphere on Kalimnos Backgammon, sponges and a sunken city

"You arrive too early," the patron told me. He was leaning over the bar, all grinning gold tooth and David Bowie T-shirt. "Should come here in September when the sponge divers come back."

That's when the small Greek island of Kalimnos, close to mainland Turkey (too close for comfort after 400 years of occupation, the locals will tell you) puts on its very best face and islanders dance in streets and alleyways to celebrate the catch that ensures their economic survival.

Maybe I had arrived early but having endured a bumpy hour-and-a-half ferry crossing from nearby Kos to get to Kalimnos I was determined to explore the island.

The best view of Pothia, the island's carving capital, is from the boat. Irregular layers of blue, pink and terracotta houses thread up the mountainside, the colours blurring and fusing in the heat.

The attraction of Kalimnos is that it does not induce the sporty lethargy of some Greek islands. Although there is peace there's plenty of noise too. By day there are motorbikes, horse-carts, trucks and the island's 41 taxis in grey-and-black livery fishing for fares as the boats arrive.

At night traffic is banned and human noises hold sway - busy chatter, dancing to frantic and compelling music, political arguments and whispering from the small boats moored in the harbour.

Small pavement cafes run the length of the bay. Traditional Greek bars and tavernas prevail where, thanks to a very strong pound, it is possible to eat and drink wine for about 24 pence. The fish is straight from the nets and tastes like it. There are a few stainless steel and Formica bars as well, thumping to Europop played too loud.

This strip of seashore, a breath of fresh space in a huddled town, is the traditional meeting place for the people of Pothia. Yet as a visitor it's easy to mingle without being noticed.

Like other small Greek islands, Kalimnos has not gone overboard for tourism and has thus managed to retain its identity. And like all Greeks the islanders welcome visitors and their money and interest in equal measure. But life must go on and without embellishment for tourists eyes.

A drive across the island in one of those 41 cabs explains why. Its 23 square miles of rock, hummocked along the middle with sunbaked mountains, are mostly barren. There are patches of green among the wild grasses and poppies, like the leafy rural suburbs of Pothia with their orange and lemon trees, olives and bougainvillea in every walled garden. Every fertile inch of ground is cultivated or grazed, and the tree trunks painted white to prevent disease.

Over the Kalimnos ridge there's a wide wide-angle view across the blue sea and the tiny village of Myrtos to the islet of Telendos which juts out like a molar. In the narrow strait which separates it from Kalimnos an American research team has found the remains of a sunken city. There are regular boats to Telendos for excellent swimming and fishing as there are to Pserimos, another small island nearby.

Olympic Holidays offer packages to Kalimnos from £238 to £428 for a week in mid June up to £238 to £519 in mid August depending on class of hotel and season.

Villas and apartments are also available. Olympic run direct flights weekly from Gatwick and Manchester to Kos then ferry transfer to Kalimnos.

Further information from 17 Old Court Place, Kensington High Street, London W8 4PL, 01-727 8550 or from any ABTA agent.



Myrtos itself boasts two tavernas which suffer from catering for too many visitors. But the drive, the view to Telendos, the descent down hairpin bends, the beaches and thoughts of sunken cities make a visit to the village worth while.

The Vothini caves in the south of Kalimnos are famous for large sculptural stalagmites and stalactites. There are radioactive springs at Therna and the old capital of Horio sits sedately beneath a medieval castle. Nearby are the ruins of Pera-Kasro, a Franco-Byzantine fortress.

Back in Pothia the Church of Agios Sofias stands on the shore, its inner dusk and incense hemmed in by ancient frescoes and icons. The entrance to the church is via a covered, raised verandah, a regular resting place for old men and women with too many baskets.

Most visitors to Kalimnos are day-trippers from Kos, but there's no doubt that the smaller island is a nicer, quieter place to stay. This is Greece in the round, not gift-wrapped.

Late afternoon and the fishermen were preparing to sail. The cafes were filling - the ferries rocking in the harbour. I wished I was staying. But as the patron said: "There's always September."



Greece without gift wrapping: much prized sea harvest (top) and steep streets in Pothia, the island's capital

## Alan Tillier on Brittany's trendy spas

# Getting into hot water in the land of ancient myths

Brittany, land of ancient myths and megaliths, is seeking a new image as the health centre of France. The slogan of the regional tourist board is now "Brittany Tonique" and is addressed principally to city-dwellers who are real or imaginary victims of "le stress", a popular French term for urban fatigue.

Le stress is a condition calculated in French magazines on a points basis: 70 for a divorce (and for some reconciliations) down to 15 for a parking ticket.

The Bretons are encouraging the return to the kind of holiday enjoyed before the last war when people took the air rather than the sun, when La Baule on the southern Breton coast was more fashionable than Cannes. The new formula seems to be working, for there are almost as many health "breaks" as sailing and mature lovers in Brittany, especially in the early part of the season. Another French word for it is "oxygénation".

Brittany doesn't guarantee a deep tan, but promises a healthy glow and a spring in the step. The coastline is dotted with so-called micro-climates which produced, for example, a week of fine sunshine in Carnac at the beginning of March with the mimosa in bloom.

Brittany is formed largely of magnificent sandy beaches between lines of cliffs, of fishing ports which are just that, not mere marinas for weekend yachtsmen.

Tourists can take heated seawater cures at a string of trendy centres: de Thalassothérapie (from the Greek thalassa, sea).

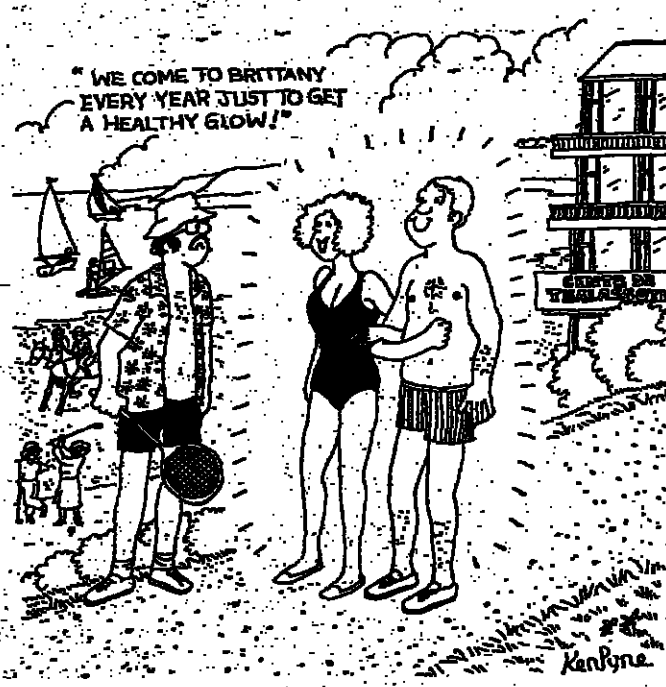
These are replacing the traditional spas, and six of the 25 French centres are in Brittany. They have become "in" places for tired show-business stars, sportsmen, politicians and executives. President Mitterrand has been to the Quiberon centre.

Curists at these centres carry small blue cards on which are marked mysterious initials - BB (bain bouillonnant), GE (gymnastique lombaire), JSM (Jus sous-marin), BA (bain d'aigue), PEDI (bain de pieds). At Carnac, Jacques Belin, the director, has added yoga, aerobics and modern dance and so serves both arthritis sufferers and slimmers. Sailing, wind surfing, riding, cycling and golf form part of the health package. A six-day cure costs 1,200 francs (about £110), but 500 francs can be won back from the special security system by the French, who can ask their doctor for a slip stipulating "message in marine surroundings". More and more foreigners, however, are using these centres, for although seawater cures were launched last century by the Germans, the French have made them more agreeable. They combine the soaking of the body in hot seawater or seaweed with cuspous menus low in calories but rich in taste. The centres are designed to encourage good health habits but these include languisseries, poulet basquaise, coeurs de palmiers, filet grille and local oysters.

Many curists at Carnac stay for 12 days or take a one-week cure twice a year. The centres are usually combined with a hotel (a Novotel in Carnac's case) where the cure-full pension price per day is 575 francs. Philippe Lebreton, the aply named doctor attached to the Carnac centre, said: "The seawater cures are taking customers away from the classical cures of 18 to 21 days. The French medical corps now generally accepts the beneficial effects of hot seawater treatment. Half our customers come for treatment for rheumatism, half to get back into shape. With the jogging, golf and tennis we are becoming more like a country club."

Lebreton and other doctors attached to the centres say there is no proof that seawater permeates the skin and organs, but as one curist put it: "The treatment swings the health pendulum in the right direction."

Philippe Veillet, head of the Perros Guirec centre on the northern Brittany coast, also emphasises the aesthetic side of treatment, the so-called "medicine douce", and estimates that the centres attract 150,000 curistes a year.



Brittany, land of ancient myths and megaliths, is seeking a new image as the health centre of France.

The Brittany centres are: Centre de Thalassothérapie, BP 83, 56340 Carnac, tel (07) 52 04 44, Institut de Rééducation et de Cure Marine, BP 50, Bd Joseph Bihan, 22700 Perros-Guirec, tel (06) 23 28 97, Institut de Thalassothérapie de Quiberon, BP 170, 56170 Quiberon, tel (07) 50 20 01, Les Thermes Marins Grande Plage, 100 Bd Hebert, BP 32, 35401 Saint-Malo, tel (06) 56 02 56, Institut Marin Rockcrou, BP 28, 28211 Roscoff, tel (06) 68 72 15, Centre de Cure Marine de la Baie de Treboul Douarnenez, BP 4, 42 de Treboul Douarnenez, tel (06) 81 00 00 Douarnenez, tel (06) 82 62 22.

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## IN THE GARDEN

## Plucky survivors that make a big splash



Caught in contemplation: A visitor's attention is held by the formal beds in the Savill Garden

## If you go down to the woods...

There is one small problem with the 35 acres of woodland which is the Savill Garden in Surrey: there is no house within its boundaries around which to cluster the formal flower beds, half-hardy exotics and herbaceous borders. Normally one's progress is away from the house through areas of nature tamed, to the wilder expanses of "natural" woodland beyond.

Sir Eric Savill, creator of this garden, did not let the absence of a house deter him. He built a long, high wall from red bricks rescued from bombed houses in London's East End, and created his own south-facing microclimate. Here he grew any number of plants needing protection from the British winter.

Beyond these formal areas

the woodland garden unfolds around meandering paths which leads to a waterside summer house designed by Sir Hugh Casson.

"It is," says John Bond, keeper of the garden, "very important to have standing and starting places in such a densely planted woodland garden."

Among the native trees are such exotics as *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, thought to have been extinct until found in China during the 1940s. The specimen at the Savill has grown to be the tallest in the country.

Great care is given to creating three levels of interest within the woods: high canopy cover from the forest trees, shrubs at mid-level, and ground cover from plants such as epimediums, hostas and ferns. Deep among the trees, clumps of hydrangea, with its great mop-head flowers can also be seen.

At the garden's lowest point there are peat beds where moisture loving plants thrive: the fronds of the royal fern, *Osmunda regalis*, are held aloft like flakes of shredded chocolate; and two large ponds, one

of which is crossed by an elegant wooden bridge that leads to a waterside summer house designed by Sir Hugh Casson.

Near the restaurant and car park, beneath towering beech trees, a large expanse of moss grows happily over the snake-like roots of the trees - a natural occurrence, according to John Bond. Only in one other place can I remember seeing moss treated like this - at Sutton Place in Surrey, where Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe rescued some from the roof of the building when it was being restored and created a mysterious circle of moss within the Paradise Garden.

Within a week or two the Savill Garden will be fiery with autumn colour and a must for any true garden lover.

Michael Young

The Savill Garden is in Windsor Great Park, on the Surrey-Berkshire border. Entrance in Wick Lane, Englefield Green, reached from Wick Road off the A30, 1 mile south of Egham. Open daily throughout the year, 10am-6pm. Admission £1.30.

At this time of year fuchsias are adding splashes of colour to gardens all over the country. Most fuchsias are hardy through the summer, they are vigorous in growth and make quite big bushes in a single season. Not all varieties are fully hardy; some if left out over winter are likely to succumb to the weather, and these are usually used as bedding plants rather than planted garden subjects.

Standard fuchsias are well worth trying, and now is the time to take cuttings for them. Select a clean lateral shoot between 2in and 4in long. If possible, it should have no flower buds showing, although this may be difficult if the plants have been grown well and are making lots of new growth. Trim the cutting and make a cut directly below a node with a sharp knife - this is where roots will form. Remove all the leaves except one or two pairs, dip the shoot in hormone rooting powder and insert in an open mixture.

Rooting takes 10 to 14 days. Place the pot or box in a closed case and keep moist and shaded from the worst of the sun. If you do not have a propagating case, put the pot or box into a plastic bag, with a few sticks to keep the bag off the cuttings. This will give good results.

Fuchsias are still growing strongly at the moment and will continue to make new growth and, in consequence, new flowers. Keep them well

watered and continue feeding for about another 10 days. Once we get into autumn, feeding should be done with fertilizer which is not highly nitrogenous, use one which contains some nitrogen but has potash and phosphorus in about equal quantities. Water is the other essential; as well as being kept moist at the roots, fuchsias like overhead sprays.

Although bedding fuchsias are highly regarded, I must confess to a distinct preference for the hardy fuchsias. They are not usually as spectacular in flower, but they provide that something extra in a garden border. They need no special attention and will grow well on most garden soils, although they prefer a soil which has some lime in it, which is why they are often seen in chalky areas of the country. Make sure the soil is not impoverished.

Preparation is the key to success. Dig the site one spit deep or two spits deep if the ground has not been used for plants for some time. Add organic matter to the site, making sure any farmyard manure is well rotted, compost or peat will do almost as well as manure. The soil should be friable and open after preparation.

Hardy fuchsias can be planted at any time during the dormant season - that is, from late October until late March. Fuchsias in pots can be planted at almost any time, but it is



Snowcap: Red sepals with a white corolla

preferable not to plant between mid and late summer as they often find it difficult to establish themselves when the ground is dry and the weather unsuitable. Firm planting is essential; use the heel to ensure the roots are well consolidated.

The best method of propagation is by cuttings, taken as described above. They root readily and do not take long to

make plants suitable for the garden. Cuttings taken now are ready to go into the garden this coming winter. Division is also an easy way of increasing your stock. Shoots which arise from the base of the plant are often underground for some of the distance they travel from the parent and may have rooted into the ground. It is an easy matter to lift these, and

either pot them on or plant them out in a cold frame until they are needed.

The other job to do now is to remove all dead flower heads. Plants should not be allowed to form seed heads as this will strictly limit future flowering; should you find any, remove them at once.

There are now a number of varieties of fuchsia which will tolerate all but our worst winters. The hardiest is probably *Fuchsia magellanica*, the flowers of which have a crimson tube and red sepals. The form *riccartonii* has flowers of a slightly different colour and is more upright in habit. *F. m. grandis* is more sure to grow, and there is a variegated form which contributes attractive foliage.

Hybrids are good value. I like *Dollar Princess*, which has double flowers of deep purple and cerise. *Eva Borg*, with cream and magenta flowers, is a good contrast to the above. Mrs. Pople is one of the better known hardy fuchsias, and it is justly regarded as one of the best; its flowers are red and purple. Snowcap has red sepals with a white almost bell-shaped corolla. Selection would be Tom Thumb, which at 10in. tall is much smaller than the others. The flowers, however, are quite big and are deep red and pink. All plants should cost about £2 each.

Ashley Stephenson

## Heaven scent

Most people's gardens are still full of scent - from roses, sweet peas, stocks, pinks.

There are also many plants whose foliage gives off scent when crushed between the fingers or just brushed past and these can give great pleasure, particularly if appropriately sited. Sage, rosemary, rue, sweet brier, lavender, *Paroskeia*, Blue Spire, myrtle, and lemon-scented verberna are all good examples, as are the following.

The eucalyptus, native to Australia, does well where there is some protection. It is easy to raise from seed. I grow the form *globulus* for its strong scent. Although fast-growing, it will stay small long enough for small gardens; once it begins to get too big remove it and plant another.

*Populus balsamifera* has a strong balsam scent, at its best in the spring when the young leaves are unfolding.

*Artemisia arborescens*, widely known as southernwood, needs a well-drained soil. It has very beautiful, finely cut grey foliage.

## Angelic poisoners

The *Datura* has two common names, the Thorn Apple and Angel's Trumpet, according to variety. It is a poisonous plant (although only harmful in large quantities), the most toxic form being the annual, *Datura Stramonium*, the Thorn Apple. It is unsuitable for gardens where children play.

One type worth growing is *D. sanguinea*, which will reach 6ft although usually they are about 4ft. It is a shrubby evergreen, with fairly large leaves and although there are many of them, the plant never looks fully clothed. In July and August it produces large, trumpet-like flowers which are pendulous and can be up to 8in long. As the name suggests, the flowers of *sanguinea* are orange-red; they are also slightly scented.

The best plant in this group is *D. coronaria*. It is a big plant, sometimes reaching 8ft and is evergreen when given the right conditions.

In the home or in a cold greenhouse it is inclined to shed its leaves, but this does not appear to affect the vigour of the plant since it



Datura: Harmful in large quantities

will still flower well the following summer. The white or creamy flowers are strongly scented and pendulous but slightly smaller than those of *sanguinea*. The double form is commonly called *D. Brugmansia* Knightii. Planted in 10in pots in a John Innes potting compost, they need warmth through the winter to retain their leaves.

## Blue bloomers

Blue flowers fascinate me: *Ceratostigma* are at their best in the autumn and both *Ceratostigma Willmottianum* and *C. plumbaginoides* are ideal for the fronts of borders or in rock gardens. Low growing, they are delightful eye-catching plants. They are not fully hardy in all parts of the country and it is wise to plant them so that they have protection from the worst of the weather: the southern or western sides of the border or house would be best so that in the early stages they are protected until they have become established.

Plant in full sun; if they are planted in shade, other than light or dappled shade, they will not thrive as they should, so an open site is required.

Soil conditions are not critical and they are quite happy on a wide range of soils, but being on the tender side, they prefer it to be light and well drained. Keep away from the extremes of pH and there is no reason why *Ceratostigma* should not thrive and give pleasure for many years.

*Ceratostigma Willmottianum* is a lovely shrub, about 3ft high. At the moment it is in full flower and the tubular, bright blue flowers almost cover the bush. A deciduous shrub, it produces flowers in the upper axils of the branches. The bright, rich green foliage is a perfect foil to the flowers. Shortly, as we get further into autumn, the leaves of the plant will lose their rich green look and turn almost bright red. Often the flowers are still being produced as the leaves turn, which is a bonus.

*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides* is a shrubby perennial. It is not as tall as *Willmottianum*, and will only reach about 12in, but it spreads proportionately further. It will flower until November so long as early frosts do not kill the top of the branches. Flowers are much the same colour as the *Willmottianum*. They need little or no attention; I like to cut both plants hard back in the spring, which makes them break from the base and produce rounded bushes, or they can be left alone and have only dead wood removed.

Plants will cost about £4 each from Notcutts of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

## Angling in Idaho

## Halcyon days with a cast of thousands

The idyllic country of the Snake River, of the Elk and Firehole Creeks, provides perfect settings for the skill and devotion of the fisherman in America and for his prey, the rainbow trout.

Thanks to an interest in a family farm in Nebraska - a hefty American state, middle inclined to off, to use a cricket term - it has become our custom every three or four years to fly to Scott's Bluff, and those endless flattened acres of what is called the American Valley of the Nile.

We stay with my wife's family and, much as I love them, I go reluctantly. I don't like flying, putting my English world in deep freeze or being wrenched from the diamond excitement of the back-end salmon fishing. I am not wholly enchanted with the sober, church-going, tectonic life of western Nebraska, a life that makes our years in our beloved Fens seem embarrassingly sophisticated. Our last visit, unexpectedly, was different.

I had spent some summer days with a witty snow-bearded Hemingwayesque figure who is the fishing editor of America's most famous monthly magazine on outdoor sport. It was he who told me to seize, at any cost, the chance to go to Henry's Fork of the Snake River, in Idaho, and put myself in the hands of Mike Lawson - a trout fishing supreme in that marvellous mountain area.

## Musk-rats furrowed the lake's black satin surface

A letter or two and a couple of telephone calls later, a week's fishing had been organized under Lawson's wing and I had arranged and survived a hair-raising route by all kinds of aircraft from Nebraska to Denver to Salt Lake City, to Idaho Falls. I had also overcome the anxieties of flying over high mountains in narrow twin-engined planes, even though my nerves were at one moment so taut that I pleaded with my wife to stop leaning over me to look through the window, in case she upset the trim.

We were driven 80 miles to Elk Creek (pronounced Crock) Ranch, a group of log cabins sited among sentinel pine trees with a communal dining cabin. Beside our bedroom, in a sitting-room big enough for a dozen people, a log fire was burning, the logs four feet long, broad and sweet smelling. Some kind of water-heating system advertised itself by hourly



The end of the rainbow: At Henry's Fork (above) for the trout

explosions. Outside, the lake's black satin surface was furrowed by busy musk rats. In the dining room, that night and every night, salads, steaks, marvellous pancakes and local cheeses were pressed on us. There was no licence but after a tube of our own Wild Turkey bourbon we collapsed into bed, highly satisfied.

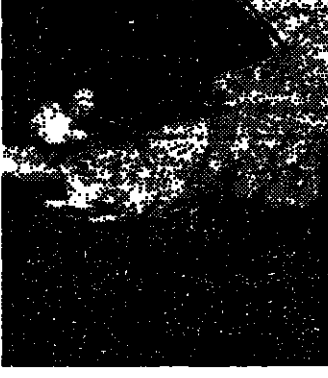
The Mike Lawson organization (minus Mike until the last day - he had been unable to resist an invitation to Alaska where the fish turned out to be bigger but easier to catch than in Idaho) looked after us each day. Wise, witty, informative guides arrived each morning. We left in their trucks, mostly towing a boat, clutching fishing tackle and Elk Creek's midday contribution, a new still-warm loaf, slices of red beef, iceberg lettuce and fruit. We fished our way round Idaho, Montana and Wyoming - magical words now, to me. We caught trout from Firehole Creek in Yellowstone Park. The water was so warm I expected to find the trout perished, yet we ate our picnics from snow-covered tables, while birds called camp robbers swooped and threatened each mouthful.

We caught 14in cut-throats from the Yellowstone River - on tiny flies tied to gossamer nylon. One day we floated breakneck down 10 miles of the Madison River, hooking huge trout on imitation grasshoppers which floated imperiously after being anointed with a floatant called Gink.

Finally, (but before Harriman's Ranch) we had our first sight of Henry's Fork in Box Canyon, where it was a relief to be landed in golden bays to fish in waders, but where we never caught the 6lb and 8lb rainbows that others did. So to Harriman's Ranch, final spiritual home of the dry-fly man and indeed any other fly fisherman with Gink running healthily in his veins.

It is named after Averil Harriman of blessed memory, who gave this vast slice of real estate to the state of Idaho. There would not, even in Scotland, be a gift so munificent even if there happened to be anyone so generous. Curving around the edge of the ranch is an eight-mile stretch of Henry's Fork, calmed from the excitement of Box Canyon and serene as the Test at Stockbridge or the Tichen at Tichen Abbas - but eight or ten times the size, a mass of spring water pouring over swaying weeds, stones and gravel, heading for the Columbia River 700 miles away.

In this regal river thrive tens of thousands of wild rainbow trout ranging in size from eight inches to eight pounds, plump from immense hatches of flies that only unpolluted water could produce. Fishing in these halcyon surroundings (where if you can look away from the water and upwards, wheeling eagles and threatening ospreys search for prey) is available to anyone able to pay a few dollars for a state licence.



So big is the river and so remote, that although there was plenty of competition I never felt crowded or threatened. The fish are caught on barbed hooks and are sophisticated enough to reject any but ridiculously fine nylon. My largest fish - just over 20in - took 15 minutes to land.

The whole adventure was a revelation to me of the skill of the American fisherman and his devotion to conservation. I never saw a fish killed in that

whole week; I soon realized that what my editor friend meant when he told me that until I had seen those great trout, lying close to the surface, huge noses peeping out of the water before sipping the floating flies. I had not experienced some of game fishing's great moments. Already, heart pounding, my mind is focused on September 1985; the funds should have grown enough by then.

David Barr

Air fares to Idaho Falls (via Chicago, Denver and Salt Lake City) are from just £800 return. The services of Henry's Fork Anglers Inc, PO Box 487, St Anthony, Idaho (0101 208 558 7525) including rods, transport and guides, cost about \$175 (about £135) a day for two. Our accommodation was \$45 a day each, including all meals and our monster cabin, which was

wonderful value for money. An alternative and more adventurous way would be to fly to Cheyenne, Wyoming (cost about the same as to Idaho Falls), hire a car, then head for Yellowstone Park and the Idaho rivers. There is a marvellous fishing tackle shop at West Yellowstone (Hardy Brothers) pitched into the Wild West, where all kinds of advice and help is available.

## Make a meal of a mouthful

The opening of the new oyster season arouses much the same fervour as the Glorious Twelfth. This week we report on assorted venues where you can join in on mollusc madness.

The traditionally-minded oyster-eater would probably feel very much at home at Sweetings, a long-established seafood restaurant on the fringes of the City. A mouth-watering window display of crustacea will tempt people off the busy street, and inside is a veritable time-warped place - the cream-coloured walls, wood panelling, frosted glass and calico blinds are so evocative of the 1950s that you half expect to find PC George Dixon patrolling outside.

The restaurant is arranged as a series of counters, dressed in white, with tall stools for stylish perchings - a small room with tables is available at the rear of the restaurant for those who prefer to be closer to the ground. White-coated waiters prowl efficiently behind the counters, conjuring up delicious plates of West Mersea No. 3s, complete with all the condiments you may require - lemon wedges, chilli vinegar, tabasco sauce - and plentiful supplies of brown bread and butter.

Sweetings emphasizes its utterly classless ambience by offering a variety of liquid accompaniments to its oysters, from Laurent Perrier champagne at £14 a bottle, and Black Velvet at £2.10 a half-pint to creamy draught Guinness at £1.10 a pint. The range of seafood is comprehensive should you be tempted beyond the oysters - smoked Scottish salmon, jellied eels, poached turbot, fried brill - and there is a wonderful array of old-fashioned puddings to finish with, from baked jam roll to spotted dick. No wonder there are crowds by 12.30pm, just waiting for a stool to become free.

West Mersea and 1950s atmosphere are also much in



Sweetings Restaurant. Drawing: Francis Mosley

evidence at Bentley's, tucked away off Regent Street. The ground-floor oyster bar features a marble-topped counter and attractive wooden booths. They have their own oyster beds out at West Mersea, and fresh supplies are driven up daily. No. 3s are £5.50 for six, No. 1s £7.10.

The restaurant menu is more obviously up-market and seemingly geared to tourist or expense-account tastes, but the atmosphere at Bentley's is certainly un stuffy, and the staff are jolly and helpful when it comes to dealing with oyster novices.

The Wheeler's Restaurant chain, which is synonymous with seafood, has recently reacquired The Ivy Restaurant in the heart of theatre-land, providing an elegant, sumptuously furnished venue for oyster consumption. There is no oyster bar at The Ivy, and the prices are now well above the 15 shillings they charged for a half-dozen natives when Wheeler's

last owned the restaurant in 1959, but their prime Colchester oysters are delicious, either raw or cooked in thick, crusty Mornay sauce.

Green's Champagne Bar, just off Jermyn Street, is another place which looks as though it belonged in the 1950s, with dark, paneled walls, green leather upholstery and military prints, but the small, stylish bar is thoroughly modern and the air thoroughly conditioned.

As an attempt at a facsimile Gentlemen's Club, it works very well - formally attired *maitre d'hôtel*, white-jacketed, chirpy Cockney waiters - and the whole operation is pitched decidedly at short-stay, high-spending customers, rather like the Champagne and Seafood Bars they have on raccoons.

Green's offers huge, plump West Mersea No. 1s at £7.50 per half dozen, with a dozen or so assorted champagnes as accompaniments - the house champagne, from Floquet & fils, comes in at £2.50 the glass, £6 the half bottle and £11.50 the bottle. After the oysters, move on to lobsters, smoked salmon, chesses and high-class ports.

Stan Hey

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Beryl Downing on the stained glass revival

VALUES

SHOPFRONT

The Lake District in high summer is not for me. It is when autumn starts to thin out the crowds that I head north. One of the most agreeable shopping centres in the area is Kendal, not much more than a single high street, but offering scope for an interesting browse and some unusual local buys.

Round the Horn

At 94 Stricklandgate is Abbey Horn, established in 1748 and still continuing the ancient craft of carving the horn of local cattle. Today ram, stag and ox horn is used, in a variety of colours from translucent honey to grey and black, but many of the pieces are cut to the original designs. There is a copy of the gunpowder horn which an enterprising salesman managed to sell to both sides during the American War of Independence (£17.85 plus £1 p&p), beakers, lanterns and snuff boxes to eighteenth-century designs, traditional egg spoons, (made from horn because it doesn't stain) at £2.25 (85p p&p). The shop illustrated is an exact copy of the type found in the top of all the provision sacks used by the first settlers in America £10.30 (£1 p&p) and there is jewelry too - necklaces in a variety of colours from pale ivory through butterscotch and amber to tortoiseshell, from £11 to £17.

See red

You will certainly be seeing reds under the bed, up the wall and on the shelf at 36 Kirkland where you will find the only shop in the country, as far as I know, to specialize in merchandise of only one colour. The Red Shop, which opened a year ago, started by making traditional solid pine, craftsman-built kitchens and still does so under the title Kirkland Village Kitchens. They equipped the display units with scarlet glassware and the result was so effective against the pine that red spread until every accessory in the shop looked distinctly flushed. There are red enamel kettles at £9.25, wall lights like giant red spectacles £44.75, red pin boards £7.99, wall clocks in the shape of a Mickey Mouse watch, 45in long with red mouse strap, £10.99. You can get a white umbrella with red but even that is decorated with red hearts, £21.30. One thing you don't do in this shop is say "I like this but can you get it in blue?" And mind you don't put the bank balance in the red, too.

Many a slip

Opposite the Red Shop is a tiny window with some attractive slipware plates and dishes in the window unit, behind the counter, working at their pots, Vicky and Michael Eden. Although their technique is traditional, their designs and colours are not. They are strongly influenced by fashion and textile design and make regular visits to London to keep in touch with design developments.

Sheepish looks

A little further down Stricklandgate at number 24 is the Lakeland Sheepskin Centre, which was established in Cumbria 20 years ago but has expanded considerably in the past few years, opening at Guildford, Brighton and Chichester, as well as in Avon, Hampshire and Cheshire. Apart from sheepskins, the shops specialize in coats and jackets made from very soft sheep grain leather tanned and made up in England, and in coordinating wool sweaters made from the local

Instead of the more usual browns and biscuit colours of slipware they use glazes which produce rich blues and greens - the 10in diameter saucer or bowl illustrated have yellow and dark green as the background colours (£11.50) and they make ovenproof pizza plates (£8.55), cutlery drawers (£2.95), mugs (£1.95), two piece beer jugs (£5.75) in the same designs on blue, green or black. Mirrors can be commissioned - the pottery frames designed to echo the owner's interests - and for weddings and christenings you can order a commemorative plate with a decorative figure in the centre and name and date round the rim. These are from £17.95 plus £1.95 p&p - if you send a photograph of the recipient for a family group the figures will be given a cartoon-style likeness. The shop is called Mutton in Parvo, 29 Kirkland, Kendal (0539 29565). The Edens will be happy to discuss ideas.

Antiques rivershow

If Kendal is a little too far afield, perhaps the Thames Valley is more your mark. On Thursday a riverboat called Dorothy will moor by the Swan at Pangbourne for the first of the four-day Bonhams Rivershow - your chance to get a free valuation of your family heirlooms. Bonhams' experts will be there to give advice and an assessment of the value of antique jewelry, ceramics, furniture, books, textiles, toys, dolls, and bygone. No charge will be made, but voluntary donations are requested for the Council for Environmental Conservation, who are raising funds to combat the destruction of the country's water edges. On Sept 15 Dorothy will be at the Leander Club, Henley-on-Thames, on Sept 17 at the Corinthian Anchor, Marlow, and Sept 19 at Skindles, Maidenhead. Enquiries to Bonhams Auctioneers, Montpelier Galleries, Montpelier Street, London SW7 0JL-584 9161.

B. D.



Master craftsmen: Working from a full-size "cartoon" of the design James Weatherley (left) selects and cuts each piece of glass and mounts them on clear glass placed against natural light to judge the colours. Centre, Paul Chapman then paints in shading or facial details which are fired to the surface of the glass. Right, Bennett Spang completes the process by holding the pieces of glass together with strips of lead known as "cames", bent round the shapes and temporarily nailed together before being soldered. All photographed at Goddard & Gibbs

# Through a glass brightly

Ten years ago stained glass, to most people, meant church windows and rather bad copies of Tiffany lamps. Five years ago it meant restored Victorian door panels dug out of architectural salvage sites. Today there is a major revival in almost every decorative form, from small hanging ornaments for suburban nurseries to 30ft domes for Arabian mosques. The odd thing is that its resurgence took such a long time. After the Second World War there was a great resurgence in the use of stained glass and famous artists including Matisse, Braque, Chagall, Piper and Reynolds were commissioned to develop dramatic and unconventional ways of designing new windows in the thousands of battered churches throughout Europe, among them Coventry and Liverpool cathedrals. But, for a long time stained glass remained an ecclesiastical prerogative. Then companies began to commission panels, canopies and whole walls of coloured glass for their restaurants and entrance halls and visitors who had never thought about glass as a form of decoration began to appreciate the possibilities for their own houses. In the past three years stained glass has become a booming market, not only for the specialist, but also for the hobbyist.

Even so, this country is well behind the Middle East and the United States in its appreciation of stained glass. Goddard & Gibbs, the largest glass studio in the country do 70 per cent of their business abroad - last month they won the Queen's Award for Industry for their exports - and some of their largest commissions are for mosques and palaces. These huge domes are made in multi-coloured curved panels and shipped with their own specially made frames and a protective translucent covering to diffuse the intense heat. The religious designs are, of course, traditional, but the studio also undertakes very modern work for private and public areas - a large abstract panel for British Home Stores' restaurant in Bexleyheath, delicate freezes on the windows of Betty's tea shop in York, a shell-shaped canopy for the res-

taurant in the Sheraton Park Hotel in London. John Lawson, head of the design studio at Goddard & Gibbs, enjoys most the smaller, domestic commissions where he can visit the house, get to know the owners and create something that will not only match their tastes but complement the building itself. The studio's design skills are well matched in the cutting department, which has thousands of sheets of glass in 500 colours, each pane with different markings, caused by the swinging of the hot glass when oxides are added to give it colour. "Stain" is in fact a misnomer which originated with the fourteenth-century discovery that firing silver oxide onto the surface of glass produced a yellow stain. James Weatherley, the chief cutter, who has 38 years' experience of selecting glass, knows every detail of the stock. The leaded design he was working on - a - arched, red-tinted glass - two shades of green to represent the curved foot of a minaret (easy enough to paint on paper). He was able to put his hand on a piece of glass with a perfectly shaded curve which exactly continued the line

of the leading, and made a perfect circle. For most people a chance in a million. For James Weatherley, all in a day's work. Interest in stained glass as a hobby has increased to such an extent that Goddard & Gibbs have also opened a shop next to their studio at 41 Kingsland Road, London E2 (01-739 6563) which sells coloured glass and tools and also runs courses (eight two-hour lessons on Tuesdays or Saturdays for £30). One of the lecturers is a talented young designer, Annie Ross, who ran her own design and restoration business in Rotherhithe until she went to the Royal College of Art to do post-graduate research. She is specializing in a technique of silk-screening onto flash glass (flash is one colour superimposed on another) which creates a half tone effect instead of the more usual line etching and the effect is slightly three-dimensional. The image can be repeated which is much less expensive than etching it all by hand. Annie's particular forte is in designing abstract modern glass panels for doors and interiors - a current, leaded design for an architect's house mixes glass with perspex. She is happy to

discuss commissions and prices range from £80 per sq ft for leaded panels to £150 per sq ft for acid etching, which involves setting up silk screens for the design. Contact her at 12 Cyprus Street, London E2 (01-981 3575). Another talented designer, Jane McDonald, is showing 12 panels of stained glass at an exhibition which opened this week at the Oxford Gallery, 23 High Street, Oxford, and which also includes jewelry by Dorothy Felbman and mezzotints by eight modern artists. Jane McDonald trained in ceramic design at the Royal College of Art and is using similar painting techniques in her glass design. She lectures at Swansea College of Art and regrets that although students in this country are given good grounding in the technical side of the craft, they are not given enough guidance on the creative side of their work. "In America and Germany people are working in a very adventurous way with stained glass but here the emphasis is on technique, and while we have very good craftsmen I do wonder about the content. Sometimes stained glass is put into modern buildings when

another form of glass would have been more appropriate and would also have given the designer a better chance to express his art." Her own work is among the most creative in the medium. She uses no leading, but builds up her compositions like paintings, sandblasting sections of the panels so that the colour sinks into the rough glass but lies in the surface of the smooth sections, giving depth and contrast of textures. Without the structural restrictions of a leaded outline she achieves the delicacy and freedom of a watercolour painting, using nature as her inspiration - fish, plants, waving grasses, all with a great deal of movement which is enhanced if you place the pieces near a window to make the most of constantly changing natural light. The single panels, about 10 1/2in to 12 1/2in high, are from £69 to £99 and there are decorated screens made from two or three panels (each panel 2 to 3ft high) at £257. The exhibition continues at the Oxford Gallery until October 3 (0865 242731) or commission can be arranged with Jane McDonald at 85 Belgrave Road, South Kensington, London SW7 (01-249 9712).

The vogue for authentic period detail has also revived interest in the restoration of stained glass, but few companies could contemplate the sort of work undertaken by York Glaziers Trust, which was set up in 1967 for the restoration of the Minster and also undertakes work for other churches and cathedrals throughout the country. Peter Gibson, who has been at the Minster for 30 years and is secretary and superintendent of the trust, has helped to establish it as one of the leading European centres of conservation. His biggest undertaking at the moment is the rose window in the south transept, whose early sixteenth-century glass was damaged in the fire this year. There are 73 panels in the window, one with more than 1,000 cracks in an area 36in x 20in. These will have to be secured with contact adhesive, dismantled and stuck together and then sandwiched between two layers of glass before being re-leaded - probably a year's work for the trust's workshop. York aims to cover its costs rather than to make a profit, as it is a charitable trust, but G. King & Son of Norwich are a commercial company dealing with all types of restoration. Established in 1927 by George King and his son Dennis as general glaziers, the company later began to specialize in the repair of war-damaged stained glass and now undertakes all types of restoration for churches, colleges, civic and domestic buildings. Michael King, grandson of the founder, was apprenticed to a glass artist before studying at Hornsey College of Art and he undertakes all the designing and painting for the company - restoration of domestic glass is from about £20 to £75 per sq ft. In some cases his work may include something rather grand like the coat of arms of the donor of a church window or others the restoration could be quite small - a sixteenth-century 12in Flemish roundel, perhaps. These are beginning to be collected: proof that the revival of interest in stained glass is developing into much more than just a passing fancy.

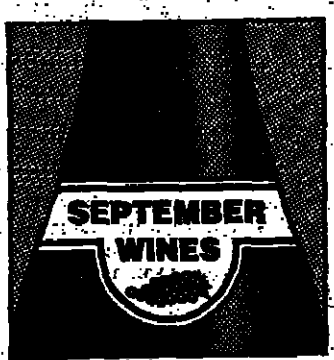


Double vision: Two stained glass panels by Jane McDonald, 'Entrances' (left) £168, 'Fish' £99. At the Oxford Gallery

DRINK

## A dark autumnal stunner on the redder side of rosé

In the hope of fine weather lasting to the autumn, I am recommending the new Adams 1983 Chateau Thieuley. Rosé wines have never been my favourite drink; they lack the fruit of red wines and the freshness of whites. The Thieuley '83 is not strictly a rosé, it is what the Bordelais call a claret. These pink wines from the Bordeaux region are much deeper in colour than ordinary Bordeaux rosé. The French tend to think of them as very light red wines while the English classify them as pink. They get their vivid colour from the juice being left on the skins for a matter of hours - any longer and claret would turn into claret. The word claret is derived from the French "clairet". This claret is bottled in clear glass and has a stunning colour: a lovely dark jewel-like pinky red and a definite improvement on the washed-out hue of most rosés. The ripe redcurrant-like bouquet stems from the 30 per cent of Cabernet Franc in its mix, (the rest surprisingly enough is Merlot). It is coupled with a strong, rich, fruity taste and slight petillance - a definite step up from the bland, flabby style of most rosé. Again, unlike other pink wines you could easily serve Thieuley '83 claret with



fairly robust foods; I think it with roast beef. Priced at £2.99 a bottle, this claret makes an excellent end of summer, beginning of autumn wine. (Adams, Sole Bay Brewery, Southwold, Suffolk). Monsieur Coursselle also makes a fine white '83 Chateau Thieuley - Cepage Sauvignon, a very good example of the better Bordeaux Blanc wines being made now. Their fresh lively Sauvignon character is a distinct improvement on the scary, flabby whites of old. This one has a soft, ripe, gently green style, not the positive (and some say overbearing) gooseberry-green character of the Loire Sauvignons. Priced at £3.11 and presented in the new Bordeaux bottle, it is definitely worth trying.

Among the new wine areas attracting attention is New York State. This vast area is the second biggest wine producer in the US after California. Its most important district is the Finger Lakes area where long, thin lakes fan out like an open hand south of Lake Ontario. Foolishly, I had always supposed that New York State only produced wines made from hybrids, or the traditional American vine, the *Vitis labrusca*, epitomized by Concord (whose appalling degenerate taste Americans describe as "foxy"). Not so. Gold Seal Vineyards of Hammondsport produce in addition to their "Champagne" and "Sparkling Burgundy" a pleasant Gewürztraminer and Riesling. But their best wine by far is the Chardonnay. The '81 Gold Seal Vineyards Chardonnay (Cullens £5.25 or £4.69, cases only from Majestic Wine Warehouses) is a hefty 13.4% alcohol but has a deep golden colour plus a fine, rich, buttery taste. It has none of that exotic full-blown character that you often get with California Chardonnays, but enough guts and body to make a good September white wine. Cullens are also stocking a splendid new claret, the '82 Chateau Grand Champs. Like

other petit chateau wines, Grand Champs has picked up considerable class and weight from the '82 vintage which I think has produced as many excellent AC wines as first growths. What I liked about this claret, apart from its pretty purple colour, was its soft, spicy, blackcurrant smell and taste. It has bite and firmness too. Priced at only £2.19 per bottle it is a star September wine. This month also calls for red wines and one of the softest and mellowest reds I have tasted in a long time is Tesco's new Carafé wine, the Merlot Vin de Pays d'Oc from the south of France. This Merlot with only 11% alcohol is exactly the sort of simple, well-made and very easy to drink wine to serve to people who never drink red wines. I cannot imagine anyone disliking it. With its soft, velvety quality and raspberry-like flavour it slips down all too easily and priced at £1.85 for the 70cl carafe is a good buy. If you feel that colder days demand a bigger, more full-bodied red, Berry Bros & Rudd have a striking Bordeaux Supérieur from a good year. The '78 Chateau Le Gardien has a full purple colour and a lovely, rich, ripe blackcurrant and blackberry taste. Priced at £3.95 it is the cheapest '75 on

Berry's list and something of a bargain. (Berry Bros & Rudd, 3 St James's Street, London SW1.) Finally if the thought of a special bin-end sale appeals try visiting Hedges & Butler (133 Regent Street, London W1) who are selling off old vintages of claret, burgundy, port and champagne to personal callers for immediate collection only. Anyone for Palmer '34 for just £50 or Cos d'Estournel '55 for £29?

The sale started last Monday but there should still be lots of bargains available. The clarets, for instance, start with a 1926 Branaire Ducru (£65) and work on through all the great vintages including '29, '45, '47, '53 and '61. The Burgundy list includes several old Romanée Conti vintages and the ports include magnificent wines like Noval '27, and Croft '45. Perhaps the most magnificent of all is the old Krug champagne, including vintages such as the glorious '53, which for Krug is a bargain at £45. Jane MacQuitty

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Paperbacks of the month

REVIEW

THE WEEK

Candles burnt at both ends

Another Self (22.95), Ancestral Voices (23.95), Prophecy (23.95), Peace (23.95), Caves of Ice (23.95) all by James Lees-Milne and published by Faber & Faber

The first of James Lees-Milne's four volumes is autobiographical, covering his first 35 years and written when he was 60. The remaining three volumes are diaries written between 1942 and 1947 and subsequently edited.

The autobiography consists of eight more or less connected stories about himself, or people of importance to him, skilfully knitted together, and rising to a particularly dramatic and heart-breaking climax.

A product of the Edwardian West, Lees-Milne had a bristly father, who made every possible effort to misunderstand him, and a dotty, doting mother who at one stage eloped in a balloon scattering banknotes across the Cotswolds.

James was lucky not to have been expelled from Eton, at Oxford he was a first-class student, but he had fallen in with the wrong set. Yet his first job was an agreeable and hardworking three and a half years as assistant private secretary to Lord Lloyd of Dolobran, a former Governor of Bombay.

Lees-Milne was a qualified shorthand-typist. In 1928, he joined the National Trust, where he enjoyed "amateur status", at a salary of £400pa. So began the career which led to his becoming the Trust's Historic Buildings Secretary - a job which he held for nearly 30 years.

The three volumes of diaries are based on notes and reports of his visits to, and negotiations with, the owners and intending donors of historic houses. Some of these were rich and some wretchedly poor. Almost all were eccentric and a rich source of anecdote.

One old duke recalled that, as a boy, he stayed in a house whence a procession used to set out each morning, after breakfast, to a nearby bridge; there might be 20 male guests, and over each one a footman carried an umbrella. "They marched to a spacious privy under the bridge, where they sat facing each other, 10 in a row. When the last man had finished the platoon marched back, again two by two, each with his footman and umbrella."

One of the advantages of the National Trust was that one was always dealing with the "right" people - well, nearly always, and this meant a good deal to Lees-Milne. He concedes that many of the earlier reports were "adolescent, opinionative, and supercilious", and admits that he no longer holds many of the glibly expressed views. This may be so, but they are often amusing, even hilarious.

Lees-Milne writes neatly and well. His indiscretions about people and events are monumental. Some are so excessively personal and explicit that one wonders how they ever came to be published by anyone with such a highly developed sense of taste. He does seem to have some doubts. "I fear that in this diary I have disclosed the nastier and the more frivolous side of myself. I sincerely believe and fervently hope that I am not as nasty as I appear."

With the outbreak of war the National Trust, though continuing to operate, moved to a room in the country and Lees-Milne joined the Irish Guards. There through short-sightedness he managed to lose his squad on the parade-ground in front of the colonel. He was invalided out in 1940, and returned to the Trust, which was still rusticated and became the base for his visits to properties all over the country.

Much of his best architectural writing comes from the effects of the Blitz on London and from his visits to Rome, Florence and Venice. The junketings continue all the time. Few men of that period have been able so satisfactorily to burn their candles at both ends.

Gontran Goulden

Kay Dick unravels the tangled web of disasters that lay behind the powerful work of Richard Aldington

A perverse and all-embracing hatred

Death of A Hero by Richard Aldington (Hogarth Press, £4.50)

Richard Aldington was a writer who went sour. It has been said that his experiences as an infantryman enduring the horrors of the First World War (he was gassed and shell-shocked) so embittered him that he became psychologically damaged. To a large extent this was clearly true. Yet one has to parallel his case with that of Siegfried Sassoon and Robert Graves, both equally emphatically anti-war yet who remained able to respond to (and love) the human race, which Aldington could never do. Aldington's near paranoid hatred of his fellow man was not unrelated to the continuous disasters of all his personal relationships.

Born in 1892, he was a young poet taken up by Ezra Pound, known in pre-First World War literary circles as one of the original Imagists. He married H.D. (Hilda Doolittle), whose tormented relationship with Pound was at an end even so, all three "honey-mooned" together. A poet and novelist of distinction, H.D. was a complex woman; following the break-up of her marriage to Aldington she became involved with D. H. Lawrence (with whom Aldington was emotionally involved) and a recent biography claimed that her daughter, Perdita, was Lawrence's child.

To add to the tangle, H.D. then lived with Bryher (Winifred Ellerman), whose lover she was. After H.D.,



Angry young man: Richard Aldington

Aldington lived for some years with Dorothy Yorke, leaving her for a ten-year association with Brigit Patmore. Then he left her to marry her daughter-in-law. This also collapsed and he settled down with his daughter. He died in 1962. By then he had quarrelled with

his old friends and written three cantankerous biographies attacking his subjects - D. H. Lawrence, Norman Douglas and T. E. Lawrence.

Aldington's fame and material success came from his novels, in particular from *Death of A Hero*, originally published in 1929, now reprinted in its entirety. Cuts had been made to Aldington's disquieting sexual passages considered too explicit, attacks on the "establishment" and libellous portraits. This is baffling today. *Death of A Hero* is a very angry novel; virulent is perhaps a better adjective. Largely autobiographical, Aldington takes on a double role as the narrator and the docile, almost pleasant, George Winterbourne, whose life and death in action form the story. It relates two very different tales, that of Winterbourne in the making and that of Winterbourne in the making and that of Winterbourne in the making.

The narrator is Aldington's true voice. Winterbourne, victim of women and society, is depicted as an innocent, ambling through his youth (genteel middle-class); enduring a predatory mother, enjoying a tyrannical courtship; naive about the woman (H.D.) he marries, who is presented as a castrating female; the victim of intellectual villains (portraits of Pound, Lawrence, Ford, Eliot) and totally at sea with his promiscuous mistress.

Aldington superimposes himself on this picture as he lashes out with fierce denunciations of all who wrong the unsuspecting Winterbourne. Hatred

spews out, directed at society. Venom and total blame for all Winterbourne's ills are placed on women. A feverish hatred of women prevails and they are blamed for the war; Aldington suggests no, states that women find war "erotic" since it means killing off the male. War "gave them a great kick, and excited them to an almost unbearable pitch of amorosness". And so on and so on.

It need hardly be said that the portrait of H. D. is wholly false. Faced with such spleen, such violent hatred, one is unable to view this part of the novel with any balance. There is nothing Aldington does not view in hellish images. One has the impression of reading the testimony of a madman.

Winterbourne at war is a different story. Here Aldington gives a remarkable account of what trench warfare was like - the mud, the rats, the gas, the inefficiency, the comradeship, the total utility and waste. It is gruesome and shocking, but it is true. Deprived of women, Aldington can show that he is a writer of great power.

D. H. Lawrence, writing to Huxley, said: "Richard Aldington is exactly the same inside, murder, suicide, rape - with a desire to be raped very strong - same thing really - just like you - only he doesn't face it and glids his perverseness". Perverse is perhaps the final word to apply to Aldington and to *Death of A Hero* - perverse in that all blame shall be allocated to others. Only Aldington was the victim.



Monumental moment: 'The Cheat' by Paul Gopal-Chowdhury

Quiet pose the dons for artist's loving attention

Galleries

There must be some donnish logic behind the allocation of studio space for Paul Gopal-Chowdhury, the current artist-in-residence at Cambridge University. He is not to be found within the confines of Gonville and Caius, this year's best college, but in a dark, disused physics laboratory buried in the shrubbery of Newham, only discovered by a few initiates. Those interested in seeing his work therefore will be relieved to hear that an exhibition above ground at the Kettle's Yard gallery opens today.

Gopal-Chowdhury, aged 35, is one of the increasing number of artists in residence around Britain given the chance to adopt an unusual working context for a time. Projects are financed by the Arts Council, or by regional arts associations and include Durham Cathedral, the Imperial War Museum and the National Gallery and there are also artist-in-industry schemes.

Cambridge University, along with Oxford, started their scheme with Arts Council support some eight years ago. The artist is paid £5,000 for one year, and the host college changes with the artist. There are no strict rules about who the artist should do with or her time, but in the words of Rory Coonan, who is responsible for patronage schemes for artists at the Arts Council, "at Cambridge, in the best of all possible worlds, you would have an artist in his mid-thirties with a track record, who altered direction. He would not only change the tenure of his work but would stimulate those he met during the residency."

Gopal-Chowdhury has produced eight paintings in his 12 months, including group portraits, still lifes and depictions of Newham and King's College. The style of the new paintings is similar to that of his earlier works on show there are no great revelations. All are distinctly in the Slade tradition of restrained representation, with an added interest in monumentality. Every item

Galleries

painted, from a carefully-placed cigarette packet on the floor to a girl's full skirt, is given the same loving attention.

The most vivid aspect of the residency has clearly been his temporary ascent to the high table where he has enjoyed mingling with "people who look like anybody else but are all intelligent", dining with the dons, he has enjoyed discussing such issues as "are carpets art or craft?"

Proof that the academics approve of Gopal-Chowdhury's work has come from their recent commission for a group portrait, which will be shown at the exhibition if the frame is ready. Here 13 of them are gathered around a candle-lit dinner table, contrived to look as post-prandial as possible although sittings took place in the afternoons. Included are Joseph Needham, Director of the East Asian History of Science at Cambridge, Professor Stephen Hawking, the leading expert on black holes, and Nicola Pech, the first woman fellow at Caius. Conspicuous by his absence is the poet Jeremy Fry.

Next month Gopal-Chowdhury returns to London, to be succeeded at Churchill College by Dhruva Mistry, who at 27 is already well-known for his magnificent sitting bull sculpture at the Liverpool Garden Festival. Mistry is "simply a minor genius" says Rory Coonan, who clearly expects great things next year. It takes all sorts of arts to make an artist-in-residence scheme work and unlike the Arts Council writers-in-residence project (which has been abandoned) the artists in residence are still going strong.

Sarah Jane Checkland

Paul Gopal-Chowdhury's paintings can be seen at Kettle's Yard, Northampton Street, Cambridge (0223 352124) from today. Until Oct 14, Mon-Sat 12.30-5.30pm, Sun 2-5.30pm.

Openings

CLAUDE ROGERS PAINTINGS 1943-1977: Paintings by the distinguished artist who was a contemporary of Coldstream and Reynolds, and a founder member of the Euston Road School and Professor of Fine Art at Reading University. Gillian Jason Gallery, 42 Inverness Street, London NW1 (267 4839). Opens Wed, until Oct 5, Tues-Fri 10.30 am-5.30pm.

JOHN AND JAN FISHER: Recent oils and watercolours by man and wife team who get their inspiration from life in the Welsh borders. Park Walk Galleries, 20 Park Walk, London SW1 (351 0410). Opens Thurs, until Oct 3, Mon-Fri 10 am-6 pm, Sat 11 am-4 pm.

ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF A PICTURE: Back in 1960, Anthony Green decided "to chronicle my relationship with Mary (his wife), my family and his continuing story" and that is exactly what he does. This Scottish Arts Council touring exhibition includes "Victory in Europe/The Greens 1945" when Anthony's father Eric is seen returning red-faced and guilty from the pub. Melanes Galleries, Albert Square, Dundee (0382 27883). Opens today, until Sept 23, Mon-Sat 10 am-5.30 pm.

Photography

MENCAP NOW: Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (828 3002). Opens Mon, until Oct 3, daily 10am-10pm. Nobby Clark explores the daily lives of the mentally handicapped. The photographs are both sensitive and full of sympathy without becoming voyeuristic.

MARIO GIACOMELLI: Plymouth Arts Centre, 38 Looe Street, Plymouth (0752 600060). Until Sept 28, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm. All his life Mario Giacomelli has lived in the small town of Senigallia near Urbino in Italy. He is self-taught and his photographs of people and landscapes have an arresting graphic quality.

ANSEL ADAMS 1902-1984: Henry Cole Wing, Victoria and Albert Museum, South

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE NUDE: Open Eye Gallery, 50-52 Whitechapel, Liverpool (051 709 9400) Until Sept 22, Mon-Sat 10am-5.30pm. An exhibition made up mainly of contemporary work which seeks to explore photography of the human body in a way that is freed from traditional forms.

Michael Young

Non-fiction

Pure magic from a Pied Piper of words

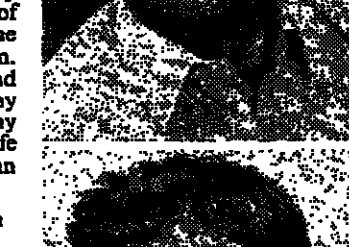
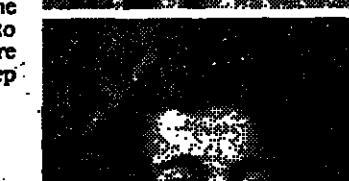
Autobiography, by Neville Cardus (Hamish Hamilton, £4.95). If you asked professional journalists who was the best old pro of their lifetimes, quite a lot would answer Neville Cardus. He was a Pied Piper of language, who could convey in words something of the ineffable mysteries of music and cricket. His autobiography is a story of struggle, of how a shy, serious, poor boy, starting with every disadvantage, definitely educated himself.

The office boy at the insurance broker's managed to climb out of the slough of mean streets and meaner vistas in the slums of Manchester to become the assistant cricket pro at Shrewsbury. But he still wanted to be a writer, and eventually he battled his way on to *The Manchester Guardian*, where he conveyed his enthusiasm for his two great passions to generations of readers. If we knew his secret, we should all do it. But part of the secret was the way that he was always interested in the world, with enjoyment and without pretentiousness. The rest was magic.

Willehalm by Wolfram von Eschenbach, translated by Marion E. Sklar and Sidney M. Johnson (Penguin Classics, £2.95). Von Eschenbach (flourished 1195-1225), the greatest of the medieval German narrative poets, is best known as the author of *Parzival*. *Willehalm* is an epic poem of military prowess and courtly love following the style and subject of an Old French chanson de geste. It tells of the love of Willehalm for Giburec, a converted Saracen woman, and the religious war that arose from it. Blood and battles are mixed with the courtliness of the ideal medieval knight, slaughter with tender love scenes.

For his period the old author was amazingly sympathetic to pagans, women, and other inferior species. This lively modern translation is in the high tradition of Penguin Classics - it can be read for pleasure as a romance. Its two introductions discuss in a scholarly but lucid way all the major topics and problems of the poem.

The Heirs of Tom Brown, The English School Story by Isabel Quigly (Oxford, £3.95). Tuck-boxes and figs, cads and heroes, jolly hockey-sticks and dormie feasts; the English public school, or at any rate its popular image, had a profound influence on the English way of life and thought for a century, particularly on those who never went near a boarding school. Isabel Quigly's interesting study



Ways with words: (From top) Neville Cardus, Samuel Pepys, William Trevor, Mary Braddon

Philip Howard

Troubled tales of tension and doubt

The Fifth Queen by Ford Madox Ford (Oxford University Press, £4.95)

By the time Henry VIII reached his fifth queen, Katharine Howard, he was a beleaguered man, surrounded by intrigue and losing faith even in his own decisions. In the three *Fifth Queen* novels here published together, Ford gives a brilliant rendering of his Court. Nothing is straightforward. Katherine herself is seen as almost saintly in her love of truth and justice, but through her naivety she is often the instrument of evil and corruption. Cromwell, on the other hand, with his Machiavellian cunning and his network of plots and spies, maintains a sort of integrity because he is totally in tune with his surroundings.

The story is built up through a mass of impressions. A heavy atmosphere of doubt and uncertainty is created by details of the way people dress, talk, move across a room, emerge from the dark corners of a building or disappear across a thin strip of sunlight garden. It is almost as if the author is describing a film he sees in his own mind, relying on the portrait of Holbein to make the people look right, and the slang of Elizabethan literature to make them sound right.

Peeps, a Biography by Richard Olford (Oxford, £3.95). There is no Peeps but Pepys, and Pepys is his prophet: "Music and women I cannot but give way to, whatever my business is". It is the secret of Pepys's fascination that one never gets to the end of him. Richard Olford's brilliant and highly entertaining biography draws together the many threads running through his life and times to reveal the man behind the Diary.

The Old School edited by Graham Greene (Oxford, £3.50). Old chaps and chappesses reminiscing about the happiest, or otherwise, days of their life can usually be consigned to Old Bore's Corner. But when the writers are literary stars from Auden to Graham Greene, and from Elizabeth Bowen to Antonia White, and the bell-boys range from Cheltenham Ladies' College and Eton at one end to a Salford Council School and Harrow at the other, the result is fun, charming, and perceptive. Graham Greene says that the system represented in the book is doomed. I doubt it.

Aurora Floyd by Mary E. Braddon (Virago, £3.95). Dark secrets, pistol shots in the night, hints of blackmail, beggary, shameful passion - all these surround the heiress, Aurora Floyd. At the same time, and less excitingly, she is the daughter of an elderly banker in Kent and she marries

Fiction

a stolid squire who likes to spend his time bumbling around his Yorkshire estate. The contrast between her conventional lifestyle and her possible secret shame is the attraction of this Victorian melodrama first published in 1863. It was hugely successful then, and should be now.

The plot is skilfully organized and the suspense finely controlled at every step. Perhaps the heroine herself acts over elaborately, but in the development of the other characters the author shows an awareness of the ways in which people delude both themselves and each other within a claustrophobic social circle.

Dead Man Leading by V. S. Pritchett (Oxford University Press, £3.50). Three men set out on an expedition through the Amazonian jungle. They are very different in personality and motivation, and it is this which fascinates Pritchett in his attempt to explain the psychology of exploration.

The original Robinson Crusoe's great pride was to impose order on nature. In this brilliant retelling of the story Tourneur's Robinson begins in this way but he develops differently. He learns to look on the island first as a mother figure and then as a lover. He stops trying to tidy things up, and he begins to see the island as a symbol of hope and liberation from the inhibitions of human orderliness. Friday, when he appears, furthers this idea. Instead of learning the artificial skills of civilization he helps to enhance Robinson's communion with nature.

So complete is the transformation, that when a boat finally arrives and Robinson disdains the escape it offers. This is a rough simplification of a subtle and rather beautiful story which is at times satirical and at others lightly philosophical.

Anne Barnes

Sound and witty observations

A Question of Balance written and read by the Duke of Edinburgh (Listen for Pleasure, 2 cassettes, LFP 41 7184)

The Bridge on the River Kwai by Pierre Boulle, read by Robert Hardy (Listen for Pleasure, 2 cassettes, LFP 41 7152)

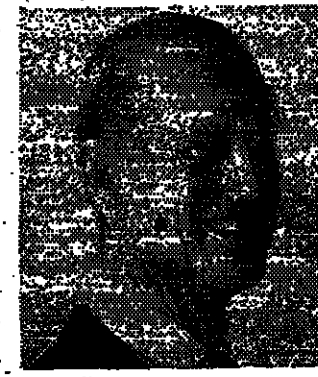
A Passage to India by E. M. Forster, read by Ben Kingsley (Argo, 2 cassettes, SAY 115)

The Return of Sherlock Holmes by Arthur Conan Doyle, read by Robert Hardy (Argo, 2 cassettes, SAY 109)

The Mind of Mr J. G. Reeder by Edgar Wallace, read by Timothy West (Argo, 2 cassettes, SAY 116)

modern terrorism some elements of Marxism, and "an aversion to reality" which goes back a long way. He cites as an example the Webbs, whose bland reactions to their Russian visit in 1936 he contrasts with those of Bertrand Russell.

In the third lecture, "Clashes of Interest", where the Duke delivered in New York when he became President of World Wildlife Fund International in 1980, he is very much on his home ground, forceful and



Vigorous voices: The Duke of Edinburgh and Robert Hardy

practical: men and women, not something called "Man", are responsible for the environment, and they need to be realistic about it, to educate their children and to join in essential voluntary work. He has the information, too, for example, the official word on the Peruvian vicuña was that there were 44,000 of them and they needed to be culled, but aerial photos pointed to a number nearer 15,000.

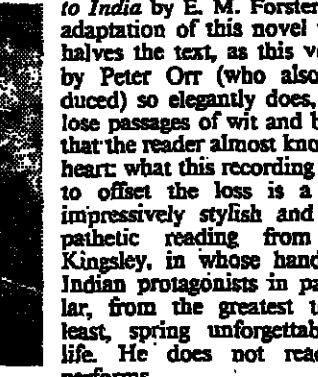
Also from Listening for



Vigorous voices: The Duke of Edinburgh and Robert Hardy

Pleasure comes *The Bridge on the River Kwai*, gravely and beautifully read by Robert Hardy. In this abridged version by Donald Bancroft, the story of British prisoners working on a railway bridge for their Japanese captors in intolerable jungle conditions, is grim, ironic, totally gripping, but never appalling in short, a thoroughly enjoyable set, and two hours of good company.

From Argo comes a recording of great distinction, *A Passage*



Vigorous voices: The Duke of Edinburgh and Robert Hardy

to India by E. M. Forster. Any adaptation of this novel which halves the text, as this version by Peter Orr (who also produced) so elegantly does, must lose passages of wit and beauty that the reader almost knows by heart: what this recording offers to offset the loss is a most impressively stylish and sympathetic reading from Ben Kingsley, in whose hands the Indian protagonists in particular, from the greatest to the least, spring unforgettably to life. He does not read, he performs.

Unlike some recent stories about the Raj, this one does not actually hinge on a sexual episode between white and non-white, for his heart is not the supposed assault in the Marabar Caves but the inexorable widening of friendship between an Indian and an Englishman when misunderstanding feeds on prejudice. It is not yet time for a dropping of barriers between conqueror and conqueror: "... the temples, the tank, the jail, the palace, the birds ... said in their hundred voices, 'No, not yet', and the sky said,

"No, not there." It was a sour lesson for the liberal minded reader of 1924, from which is distilled a memorable three hours for the listener of 60 years later. Highly recommended.

There are two further admirable new issues from Argo. In an attractive reading of *The Return of Sherlock Holmes*, Robert Hardy now assumes the persona of Dr Watson, fairly bursting with excitement at discovering that his idol has survived apparent death in his struggle with Moriarty, and recounts the adventures of "The Empty House", "The Solitary Cyclist", "The Red Circle" and "The Mazarin Stone".

From *The Mind of Mr J. G. Reeder*, there are four more tales of detection, "The Poetical Policeman", "The Treasure Hunt", "The Troupe" and "The Stealer of Marble". Edgar Wallace's London always seems slightly "off", with its "side-walks" and "streets", and women who keep their money in "pocket-books", but the stories are first-rate, and so is Timothy West, who reads them. Both sets are produced by Peter Orr.

Mary Postgate



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ENTERTAINMENTS

TELEVISION

Cult leader with a taste for bad jokes

You do not need to be much of a psychologist to uncover the clues to the frenetic, gloriously tasteless and often hilarious humour of Mel Brooks. It will suffice to point out that he is 5ft 5in and Jewish and that his way of making light of such handicaps is to milk them for laughs.

Born Melvyn Kaminsky and brought up in the Brooklyn slums, he learned to tell jokes as a way of compensating for his less than captivating appearance. He grew up during the 1930s when his people were being slaughtered by the Nazis and became convinced that the only way to stomach Hitler was to laugh at him.

Brooks made his first foray into showbusiness as a drummer, learning the craft from a neighbour, Buddy Rich. After serving in the Second World War, he became a star of the Jewish hotel circuit and was invited to write comedy material for television. His main client was Sid Caesar and his fellow jokesters included Woody Allen and Neil Simon.

After a decade of this Brooks decided that he wanted to be his own man and went into films, where he has been writer, director, producer, star and even composer. His first film, *The Producers* (1968), made little impact and his second, *The Twelve Chairs*, even less. He had to wait until 1974 and his Western parody, *Blazing Saddles*, for the cult to emerge.

Since then he has hardly looked back, whether plundering other movie genres, essaying an idiosyncratic homage to Alfred Hitchcock or re-telling the history of the world.

It is the Hitchcock pastiche, *High Anxiety* (1977), that opens a BBC2 Mel Brooks season on Tuesday (9-10.30pm). We are in the Psycho-Neurotic Institute for the Very, Very Nervous and

Films on TV

Brooks himself plays Dr Thorndyke, the new chief whose predecessor died in mysterious circumstances.

Hitchcock buffs will immediately note the references to Gregory Peck and *Spellbound* and before the film is out there will also be echoes of *Psycho*, *Vertigo* and *The Birds*.

The season continues on Friday with *The Producers* (11.40pm-1.15am) which has 2am Motel and a favourite Brooks actor, Gene Wilder, conspiring to put on the Broadway flop of all time, a show called 'Springtime for Hitler', only to see it become the hit of the season. A splendid comic idea, even if it is sometimes exploited for less than it is worth.

Like *High Anxiety*, the other films are British television premieres. *Young Frankenstein* (1974), to be shown on September 18, is a well-aimed send-up of the horror classic, with Gene Wilder in fine form as the demented professor; and on September 25 there is *Silent Movie* (1976), in which Brooks himself plays an alcoholic director trying to make a comeback, helped and hindered by such Brooks regulars as Marty Feldman, Dom De Luise and Madeline Kahn.

The Brooks cult is not without its detractors and perhaps too often his films come across as a random succession of gags with nothing much to bind them together. Brooks may retort that exactly the same was said about those other Jewish comedians, the Marx Brothers.

Peter Waymark

THE WEEK



Pajama games: Mel Brooks and Charlie Callas in *High Anxiety*

Also recommended *Nightmare* (1981) Sylvester Stallone taking a break from the Rocky saga to play a tough New York cop on the trail of vicious international terrorists; Dutch actor Rutger Hauer makes a memorable heavy (all ITV regions, today, 10.15pm-12.05am).

Sweeney Todd: The Demon Barber of Fleet Street (1936): Tod Slaughter going deliciously over the top in his famous role as the notorious eighteenth-century barber who murdered his customers and used their corpses to make meat pies (Channel 4, today, 11.55pm-1.10am).

Adolf Hitler - My Part in His Downfall (1972): Engaging screen treatment of Spike Milligan's war memoirs, with Jim Dale as the young Spike, Spike himself playing his dad and sturdy comic support from Arthur Lowe and Bill Maynard (BBC1, tomorrow, 10.40pm-12.20am).

Programme choice

**THE EXTREMIST:** Drama-documentary by Paul Ferris about a bizarre nationalist bombing campaign in Wales during the late 1960s. The central figure was John Jenkins, an army sergeant based at Chester, who hoped to bring the campaign to a climax during the investiture of the Prince of Wales. But support never strong in the first place, collapsed and Jenkins was betrayed by his accomplices. Dyfed Thomas plays him; the cast also includes Clifford Evans, Philip Madoc and Aubrey Richards. BBC2, today, 10.15-11.45pm.

**ANOTHER SIX ENGLISH TOWNS:** There is no more civilized or effective television than Alec Clifton-Taylor's tours of the colours, shapes and textures of English domestic architecture. His new series starts in Cirencester, capital of the Cotswolds and during the Roman occupation the largest town in Britain outside London. In future weeks he visits Whitby, Bury St Edmunds, Devizes, Sandwich and Durham. BBC2, tomorrow, 8.05-8.35pm.

**LACE:** Another skirmish in the battle of the ratings as ITV unleashes a two-part adaptation of Shirley Conran's steamy best-seller about three young women with a dark secret. With Brooke Adams, Arielle Dombasle, Bess Armstrong and Phoebe Cates. All ITV regions tomorrow, 7.45-9.45pm and Mon 8-10pm.

**SCARMAN RETURNS:** Three years after his inquiry into the Brighton riots, Lord Scarman goes back to the area to see how far things have improved. He finds that, thanks to determined efforts on both sides, relations between the police and the community are better but warns that "the underlying social tensions endure". Channel 4, tomorrow, 9.20-10.20pm.

**WHATEVER HAPPENED TO BILL BRUNSILL?** A survey of jazz in Britain over the last 40 years featuring a group that has lived through it all and still packs them in to pubs and clubs throughout the land. Bill Brunskill's Jazzmen. The programme is written and presented by George Melly and has contributions from Humphrey Lyttelton, Ken Colyer, Chris Barber and Ronnie Scott, as well as aficionados John Osborne and Kingsley Amis. All ITV regions, Tues, 10.30-11.30pm.

**SCOTLAND'S STORY:** A 24-part series, written and produced by Tom Steel. Unlike most historical blockbusters, it dispenses with the personality presenter and instead uses two narrators, Isabel Black and David Hayman. There is a formidable list of acting talent on view, including Ian Charleson, Bill Simpson, Fulton Mackay and Billy Connolly, who plays the first recorded Scot in history, Calgacus. Channel 4, Wed and Thurs, 8-8.30pm.

**COLD WARRIOR:** Michael Denison is back as the charming but ruthless Captain Percival, waging a one-man battle against the enemies of the state from a houseboat on the Thames. In the first eight stories, he is trying to stop a radar and weapons system falling into the hands of the Russians. Dean Cain and Lucy Fleming in support. BBC1, Wed, 8.30-9pm.

**THE SEA OF FAITH:** Six-part series, written and presented by Don Cupitt, Dean of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, which looks at the decline in religion in face of such intellectual currents as the development of modern science, Darwin's theory of evolution and the emergence of humanism. He starts by looking at the ideas of Galileo and Blaise Pascal. BBC2, Wed, 9.30-10.20pm.

**FREUD:** Dramatization by Carey Harrison of the life of Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, goes off to a slow start and is not always easy to follow: but the series has plenty of time to develop - five more episodes after this - and has the considerable help of Michael Armstrong as director and a cast including Anton Lesser, Michael Kitchen, David Swift, Michael Pennington and Dinsdale Landon. David Suchet plays Freud. BBC2, Fri, 9.25-10.55pm.

CONCERTS

Sounds of Holland to go with pictures

The Royal Academy's current exhibition, 'The Age of Vermeer and De Hooch', and particularly the musical activity so often depicted in the paintings, is to be echoed by five concerts at two of London's historic churches. 'Is Music from the Age of Vermeer?' a number of distinguished performers from the Netherlands will present a considerable variety of contemporary Dutch works, although with special reference to Jan Pieterszoon Sweelinck (1562-1621), the great keyboard master of the period.

The concerts begin at 8pm next Thursday at St James's, Piccadilly, with a harpsichord recital by Gustav Leonhardt, who plays music of Sweelinck and other composers from his time. Some of Sweelinck's less familiar vocal pieces will be heard later in the series.

Next, on September 28 at St James's, Frans Bruggen and Bob van Asperen give a programme of virtuosic music for recorder and harpsichord by Dutch and English composers. There were strong cultural and political links between Holland and England in the seventeenth century. Some of our musicians were well known there, and later in the century, when Amsterdam became a centre of music publishing, Dutch composers began to make reputations abroad, particularly in England.

A third concert at St James's, on October 9, marks the London debut of the Amsterdam



Keyboard master: Jan Pieterszoon Sweelinck

Baroque Orchestra, directed by Ton Koopman. The baritone Max van Egmond will appear with them in a programme of cantatas, concertos and sonatas by seventeenth and eighteenth-century Dutch composers.

Then the scene changes to St George's, Hanover Square, where on October 31 at 8pm there will be a concert reflecting the musical enthusiasms of Constantijn Huygens (1596-1687), the diplomat, philosopher, poet and composer. He was in contact with eminent musicians all over Europe and presided over the cultural life of seventeenth-century Holland. Taking part will be Maris van

Altena, tenor, Anthony Bailes (lute), Mark Leonard (violin) and Annette Pels (bass viol).

Finally, on November 9, again at St George's, the Hilliard Ensemble, with Christopher Wilson (lute) and John Toll (organ), will perform motets and madrigals intended for devotion and relaxation in the seventeenth-century Dutch home. Altogether this series ought to bring the paintings in Burlington House alive.

Max Harrison

Tickets can be booked not at the churches but at the Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1 (734 9052).

**VIENNESE PROM I** Today, 7.30pm, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (S88 8212, credit cards S88 9465) In the first of two Proms by the Vienna Philharmonic conducted by Claudio Abbado, Mozart's 'Prague' Symphony K 504 is followed by Bruckner's Symphony No 7, the latter a quite lengthy piece.

**KRYSTIAN ZIMERMAN** Today, 7.30pm, The Maltings, Snape, Suffolk (072 8453543) The distinguished Polish pianist Krystian Zimerman plays some fascinating late Liszt, including the little-known *La Notta*, Chopin's Funeral March and Beethoven's 'Waldstein' Sonatas, and Bach's Partita No 1.

**VIENNESE PROM II** Tomorrow, 8pm, Royal Albert Hall in the second of two Proms, the Vienna Philharmonic under Claudio Abbado play Schubert's Symphony No 9 preceded by Beethoven's elusive Symphony No 4.

**CELEBRATED MOZART** Tomorrow, 7.30pm, The Orangery, Kensington Palace, London NW8 (833 1707) The Endellion Quartet begin a series devoted to the 'Ten Celebrated Quartets' of Mozart with K 458 'The Hunt', K 484 and K 575.

**NEW MATTHEWS** Mon, 7.30pm, Royal Albert Hall Cello Concerto, a BBC commission, receives its world premiere from Gidon Kremer and the BBC Symphony Orchestra under Erich Bergel. It lasts about half an hour and is preceded by Britten's *Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra* and followed by Walton's Symphony No 1.

**JANUS ENSEMBLE** Mon, 10pm, St Anne's, Gresham Street, London EC2 (769 2677) The Janus Ensemble play a lively programme with Hindemith's *Kleine Kammermusik* Op 24 No 2, Iber's *Cinq Pièces* and a Quintet, Op 88 No 2, by Reicha.

**INEXTINGUISHABLE** Tues, 7.30pm, Royal Albert Hall Nielsen's Symphony No 4.

curiously known as 'The Inextinguishable', is played by the City of Birmingham Orchestra conducted by Simon Rattle, along with Tippett's Concerto for Double String Orchestra. Yo Yo Ma solos in Shostakovich's Cello Concerto No 1.

**PEDRO CORTINAS** Wed, 7.30pm, Wigmore Hall The Mexican violinist Pedro Cortinas plays sonatas by Mozart and Ysaÿ, an *Estudio* by Serratos, a *Sonata* by Brahms and Milstein's *Paganini*. Nigel Clayton is at the piano.

**NEW MATTHIAS** Wed, 7.30pm, Royal Albert Hall William Matthias's Organ Concerto, a BBC commission, receives its world premiere from Gidon Kremer and the BBC Symphony Orchestra under Erich Bergel. It lasts about half an hour and is preceded by Messiaen's *L'Ascension* and followed by Franck's Symphony in D Minor.

**ZINGARA TRIO** Thurs, 7.30pm, Sutton Place, near Guildford, Surrey (0483 504455) Winners of competitions in Munich, London and elsewhere, the Zingara Trio participate in Sutton Place's 'Young Artists' series, with Haydn's Piano Trio Hob XV/28, Shostakovich's Trio Op 87 and Brahms's Op 87.

**SOLID PROM** Thurs, 7.30pm, Royal Albert Hall A bill of solid symphonic fare is presented by the BBC Symphony Orchestra: Haydn's Symphony No 27, Bartok's Piano Concerto No 3, and Nielsen's Symphony No 1. James Loughran conducts.

**BORF CONCERT** Thurs, 8pm, Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (828 8785, credit cards 838 8881) Under Richard Hickox, the London Symphony Orchestra play the orchestral version of Vaughan Williams's *Serenade to Music*, Mozart's Piano Concerto K 488 (Howard Shelley, soloist) and Beethoven's Symphony No 3 'Eroica', in aid of the British Diabetic Research Fund.

OPERA

Coaching conductor: Mark Elder with the ENO

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE** Covent Garden, London WC2 (240 1068). Tues and Sept 15 at 7.30pm Andri Serban's new production of Turandot continues in two performances this week. Ghana Dimitrova has now taken over from Gwyneth Jones in the title role, with Ernesto Veronelli replacing Plácido Domingo as the Calaf. Sir Colin Davis conducts.

**ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA** Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (836 3161). Today, Tues and Thurs at 7.30pm Janacek's rare early opera, *Osud* (Fate), is making its British stage premiere tonight. Eliane Harnan and Philip Langridge are the two featured singers. It is complemented in a double-bill by the Brecht-Weill *Mahagonny Songs*. Mark Elder conducts.

**WELSH NATIONAL OPERA** New Theatre, John Street, Cardiff (0222 489977). Today, Thurs, Fri and Sept 15 at 7.15pm The season in Wales gets underway with a week of nicely contrasted productions: tonight a welcome return of Michael Gallo's warm-hearted production of *Martinis*; the Greek *Pastor*; on Thurs and Sept 15 WNO's merry *Merry Widow*, and on Fri, the new production of *La Bohème* with Anne Williams-King as Mimì and Arthur Davies as Rodolfo.

DANCE

**NORTHERN BALLET** Sadler's Wells (276 8916). Opens Tues, until Sept 22, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm, matinees Sat at 2.30pm (school matinee Sept 13 at 2pm) The Manchester-based company's London season opens with the recently premiered *Sleeping Beauty*, ingeniously adapted for a small cast. Ex-Bolshoi dancer Vladimir Derzhenko appears as guest on Tues, Thurs and Sept 15; partnering Yoko Shimizu. Two young Italian dancers, Susan and Angela, take the leads Wed and Sept 15 matinee; Sui Kan Chiang and Olivier Monoz lead the cast on Fri. Two other programmes follow next week.

**SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET** Cambridge, The Big Top, on Jesus Green. Advance booking at Central Library, Lion Yard (0223 357851). Until Sept 22, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm.

**ARIFUKU KAGURA** Bushy Theatre, Gordon Street, London WC1 (388 3363). Today at 7.30pm. Northampton, Demotte Theatre (0534 24611). Tues at 7.30pm. Bedford, Borough Hall (0755 54553). Fri at 7.30pm. This troupe from Japan perform ancient traditional masked dances.

**THE KOSH** Battersea Arts Centre, Old Town Hall, Laverham Hill, London SW11 (223 8413). Wed at 8pm. Fast-moving acrobatics and dance from a lively young team of four.

7.30pm, matinees Wed and Sat at 2.30pm Today's programme features *Petrushka* with the recent *Common Ground* and MacMillan's *Elite Syncopations*. Next week brings *Giselle* (Mon-Wed), and then *La Fille mal gardée*.

**ARIFUKU KAGURA** Bushy Theatre, Gordon Street, London WC1 (388 3363). Today at 7.30pm. Northampton, Demotte Theatre (0534 24611). Tues at 7.30pm. Bedford, Borough Hall (0755 54553). Fri at 7.30pm. This troupe from Japan perform ancient traditional masked dances.

**THE KOSH** Battersea Arts Centre, Old Town Hall, Laverham Hill, London SW11 (223 8413). Wed at 8pm. Fast-moving acrobatics and dance from a lively young team of four.

ROCK & JAZZ

**MARC ALMOND** Tonight, Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (828 3181) Former Soft Cell front man promises pop bacchanalia, operatics and high-camp love songs with support from The Wailing Sinners and 3 Middlesteps 3. Should be a hoot.

**HI-LIFE INTERNATIONAL** Tonight, Bass Clef, 35 Coronet Street, Hoxton Square, London N1 (729 2440) Horn-based jazz and compulsive dance rhythms from the Nigerian ten piece band that is threatening to take London by storm.

**APB** Sun, Oasis Club, Dumfries (0280 25383) Aberdeen's APB are amongst the best of the scratchy funk groups, more popular in New York than in this country; featuring their new lead guitarist Ken Williamson.

**21 STRANGERS** Mon to Fri, Tiffany's Bamboo Room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (0632 612526) Chas Chandler's latest discoveries revive the link of playing at lunchtime. Well, it worked at the Cavern and the Majestic for The Beatles and the Animals. Will it work for 21 Strangers?

**THE CULT** Tues, Leam Mill, Sheffield (0742 754507). Wed, Tiffany's, Newcastle (0632 612526); Thurs, Hacienda, Manchester (061 2365051); Fri, Mitternoves, Glasgow (041 332 5853) Formerly the Southern Death Cult, Ian Astbury's Bradford branch of the Sioux warriors take their moody hybrid of punk and metal on the warpath.

**PAPA MICHIGAN AND GENERAL SMILEY** Tues, Kingsway, Chalk Farm Road, London NW1 (267 4367) Funny rappers Michigan and Smiley, justly revered for their cautionary tale 'Dangerous Diseases', promise more sark and jab parody on their first appearance in Britain.

**LITTLE STEVEN AND THE DISCIPLES OF SOUL** Tues, Hammersmith Odeon, Queen Caroline Street, London W6 (748 4081) Hard, emotional rhythm and blues from Springfield's former sidekick who is now collecting his own following with his brand of punchy jump music.

**WYNTON MARSALIS** Wed, Royal Festival Hall, London SE1 The New Orleans born, Juillard trained trumpet virtuoso makes his classical debut in this country, playing selections from Haydn, Hummel, Bizet and Prokofiev. Marsalis is better known for his graceful jazz playing than for his ability to interpret the classics and at the age of 22 he is already a prodigious talent.

**TOM ROBINSON** Fri, Apollo Theatre, Oxford (0865 244544) The '2-4-6-8 Motorway' man has enjoyed several unusual revivals of interest since the heady days of punk. His latest attempt on the charts is a cover of Steely Dan's 'Rikki Don't Lose That Number'.

**Opera: Hilary Finch; Dancer: John Percival; Rock & Jazz: Mark Bell**



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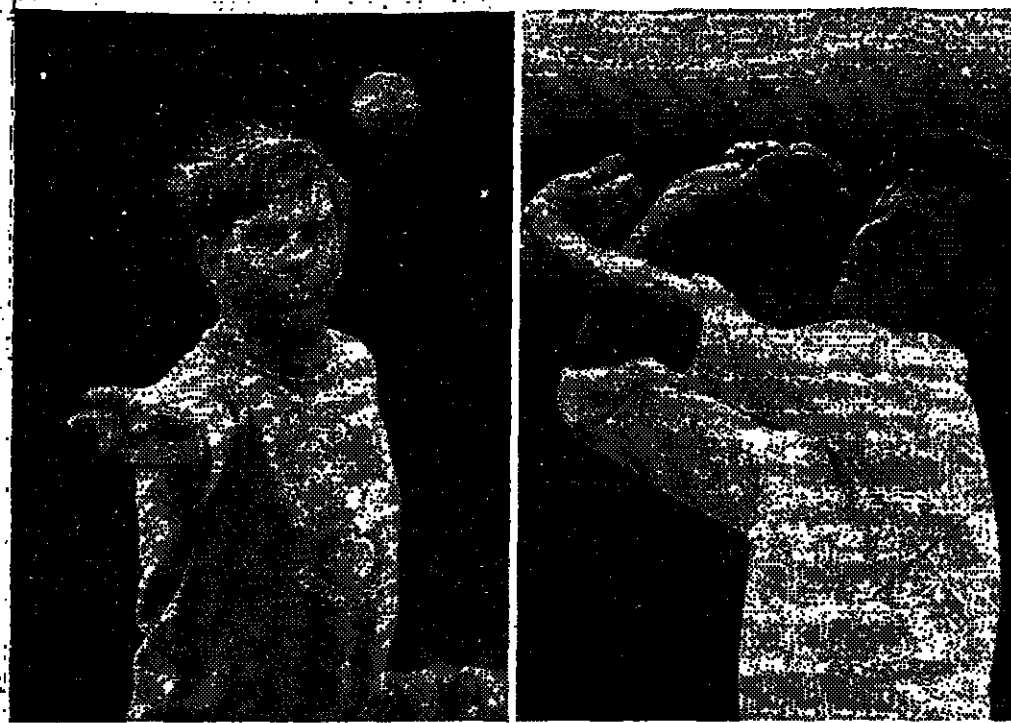
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## THE WEEK

## THEATRE



Have a ball: Bowlers (see Other events) and Nottinghamshire fast bowler Richard Hadlee (Sport)

## Sport

**CRICKET CLIMAX:** The last title of the 1984 cricket season – the British Assurance Championship – will go to either Essex or Nottinghamshire, depending on the outcome of matches which start today. Both teams are away, with Essex, looking for their second championship in successive years, seeming to have the easier task against Lancashire at Old Trafford.

**ITALIAN GRAND PRIX:** With three rounds to go, the motor racing world championship seems certain to go to one of the McLaren drivers, Niki Lauda of Austria or Alain Prost of France. The race starts at 2pm tomorrow British time. Live television coverage in Sunday Grandstand, BBC2 between 1.55 and 6.50pm.

**INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL:** Bobby Robson starts his third year as England manager with a friendly against East Germany on Wednesday. After failing to qualify for the European Championship, England ended a series of poor results with a fine win in Brazil and with the World Cup qualifying matches imminent, Robson will be hoping that this was more than a flash in the pan. Highlights of the match from Wembley starts at 10pm on BBC1.

**DONCASTER RACES:** The Doncaster St Leger meeting starts on Wednesday, when the main race is the Park Hill Stakes for fillies (4.10pm); the Doncaster Cup is on Thurs (4.10pm) and Fri's highlight is the Laurent Perrier Champagne Stakes (3.40pm). Each day's racing is on Channel 4 from 2.30pm. The St Leger is on Sept 15.

## Radio

**DANGEROUS CORNER:** The Saturday Night Theatre slot is given over to a new production of J. B. Priestley's first "time play", *Martin Jarvis and Stephenie Turner* in the leading roles. Priestley's other time plays *Time and the Conways* and *I Have Been Here Before* are being broadcast in the coming weeks. Radio 4, today, 8.30-10pm.

**A ROOM OF ONE'S OWN:** If a woman is to write fiction, wrote Virginia Woolf, she must have money and a room of her own. How far this is true for contemporary women writers should emerge during this six-part series in which Fay Weldon, Emma Tennant, Angela Carter, Sara Maitland and others talk to Frances Donnelly

about the ideas behind their prose and how they organize the time to write.

Radio 4, tomorrow, 4-4.30pm.

**THE WALTZ KINGS:** Six programmes on the great waltz composers start with a look at the life and works of the king of them all, Johann Strauss II, who wrote his first piece of music at the age of six. He is recalled with the help of his great-grand-nephew, Dr Edward Strauss, a 29-year-old judge who, like his ancestors, lives in Vienna. Future programmes are devoted to the remainder of the Strauss family and other waltz specialists such as Lehár and Waldteufel.

Radio 2, Tues, 8.02-9pm.

**A MOSCOW CHILDHOOD:** An evocation of Russia in the early part of the century, based on the unpublished memoirs of Alexander Pasternak, younger brother of the poet Boris. The memoirs include accounts of Moscow before the revolution and of leading artists such as Tolstoy, Rachmaninov and Scriabin; and of how the war and revolution destroyed the world of his childhood. The story is told by his niece, Anne Pasternak Slater, and Alexander is played by Michael Pennington.

Radio 4, Wed, 4.02-4.40pm.

**ANY QUESTIONS?** Returns for a new season under the chairmanship of John Timponio who takes over from David Jacobs. But connoisseurs of the Timponio touch early in the morning need not despair: he will continue to co-present the Today programme with Brian Redhead on Tues, Wed and Thurs. Shirley Williams, Esther Rantzen, Denis Healey and Marcus Fox MP are the Any Questions? panel and the programme comes from George Orwell School in North London. Radio 4, Fri, 8.45-9.30pm.

## Auctions

**KEATING REVISITED:** A second sale of works by the late Tom Keating includes pastiches of Rembrandt, Titian, Monet, Renoir, Sisley and Degas; studies painted for the Channel 4 television series, *Keating on Painters*, among them Manet's "Olympia" and paintings in Keating's own distinctive style – Suffolk landscapes, portrait studies and still lifes. The first Keating sale in December last year, realized £75,000.

Christie's South Kensington, 85 Brompton Road, London SW7 (S81 2231), Mon, 5pm.

**RAJ AND REICH:** Star lot in a sale of 15,000 toy soldiers is a group of parasol-carrying empire builders atop caparisoned elephants, with other pageantry of Victorian India (estimated £10,000). A large collection of figures made in Germany during the Nazi era includes seven Hitler's (one headless).

Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (S25 6602), Viewing Tues 9am-5pm, Wed 9-11am. Sale Wed, noon.

## Other events

**LLANDRINDOD WELLS VICTORIAN FESTIVAL:** The annual celebration in the Welsh spa town during which the townspeople – and visitors – dress in period costume; there are street entertainments and shows in the theatre.

Festival office: Old Town Hall, Llandrindod Wells, Powys (S97 3441). Today until Sept 15.

**THE WORLD'S TOUGHEST RACE:** More than 100 sportsmen from around the world gather in Brighton today for the 1984 Quadrathlon during which they have to cover 158.2 miles to Gravesend: they start with a two-mile swim, then walk 32 miles, cycle 100 miles and run a marathon over the final 25 miles 185 yards. Last year's winner, Richard Crane, set a time of 16 hrs 29 min 49 sec; this year's victor should reach Gravesend at around 8am tomorrow.

Race begins today between Palace and West Piers, Brighton at 5pm.

**SHREWSBURY POETRY FESTIVAL:** Lydia Pasternak Slater, sister of Boris Pasternak reads both her own work and translations

of her brother's poetry; among other poets taking part are Vernon Scutell, the Barry Postels, Peter Porter, Kit Wright and Liz Lochhead. The programme also offers jazz, folk and classical music.

The Gateway, Chester Street, Shrewsbury (S74S 6699). Today until Sept 15.

**GARDEN BOULES:** The popular French game of boules comes to Covent Garden as 48 teams of three players demonstrate their skills of *portée, plombée, trois and pointée* in a competition sponsored by Badollet Mineral Water. There is also an invitation event for less expert teams from restaurants, hotels and the media.

East Piazza, Covent Garden, London WC2. Tomorrow, 10.30am.

**A SYMPHONY WITH STARS:** Cleo Laine, John Dankworth and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in a concert to raise funds for the Stables Theatre, Wavendon, near Milton Keynes. Started by the Dankworths 14 years ago in the grounds of their home, the theatre, a charitable trust, is threatened with closure unless extra money can be found.

Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (S28 3191), Mon, 7.30pm.

**WIDECOMBE FAIR:** The traditional Dartmoor festival including pony show, sheep shearing, cross-country foot race and games like pillow fighting on a slippery pole. Widecombe-in-the-Moor, near Newton Abbot, Devon (Information 03643 421). Tues, 8.30am-5.30pm. Adults 50p, children 25p.

**SOUTHAMPTON INTERNATIONAL BOAT SHOW:** The largest boat show in the United Kingdom featuring 200 craft afloat on a special marina. There are 500 exhibitors displaying the latest boats, equipment and accessories. Mayflower Park, Town Quay, Southampton, Hampshire. (Information 0703 82348). Opens Fri, 9am-5pm; then daily 10am-7pm until Sept 22. Adults £2 (65 on opening day), children £1, pensioners free.

**THAMESDAY:** Ten hours of activities on and around the river between Westminster and Waterloo bridges, most of them free. They include aerobic displays, precision parachuting, water buggy racing, walking on the water, electricity power boat racing and an angling contest. There is music and entertainment throughout the day in the Jubilee Gardens; and the climax is London's biggest annual fireworks display, beginning at 8pm. Sept 15. (For full details telephone 633 6529.)

## A massive majesty for the monster

Emerging from a long technical rehearsal of Shakespeare's *Henry VIII* at the Barbican, Richard Griffiths, who plays the king, admitted to being bored. "The rehearsal is vital, otherwise there would be no show, as it is not boring because the work is boring, but because it leaves no time. I have been working a 12-hour day six days a week since April."

Griffiths sounded much more like the dogged, weary computer expert and civil servant, Henry Jay, in the BBC TV thriller *Bird of Prey* than his imperious majesty. Although there is no danger of his mixing up the parts, it was the work on the second series of *Bird of Prey* (the first episode was shown this week), in addition to his other Royal Shakespeare Company role in *Volpone*, which has kept him so busy and provoked his mild complaint.

He quickly explained that he never got bored with playing in a new production. In a new production directed by Howard Davies at Stratford-upon-Avon last year and which opens at the Barbican on Tuesday. A suitably upholstered 18 stone, he follows a line of famous actors including Richard Burton, Charles Laughton, Orson Welles and Anthony Quayle, who have been attracted by the play of the king in plays and films.

## In preview

**OLD STORY TIME:** Trevor Rhone, author of *Smile Orange* directs his new play, with musical accompaniment. *Love and betrayal* in a new production directed by Howard Davies at Stratford-upon-Avon last year and which opens at the Barbican on Tuesday. A suitably upholstered 18 stone, he follows a line of famous actors including Richard Burton, Charles Laughton, Orson Welles and Anthony Quayle, who have been attracted by the play of the king in plays and films.

**OTHELLO:** Joseph Marcell provides a black Othello, directed by Michael Boyd, with Sir Thomas, Philip Whitchurch, Terence Longdon, Jane Bertish, Nick Dunning.

**PUMP BOYS AND DINETTES:** American musical which celebrates the lives of waitresses and petrol pump attendants, and which has reverted to its original name after a spell as *Straight from the Heart*. Paul Jones, Kiki Dee, Carlene Carter, Brian Proffitt, Gary Holton and Julian Littman are the cast of this rock musical, written and conceived by John Foley, Mark Hardwick, Cass Morgan, Debra Monk, John Schimmel and Jim Wann. David Taylor directs.

**UP TO THE SUN AND DOWN TO THE CENTRE:** Peter Cox's play is the second in the season of Irish work at the Royal Court, and depicts one mother's attempts to "hold her family and herself together in the face of increasing and relentless British brutality". Royal Court Theatre Upstairs, Sloane Square, London SW1 (730 2554). Preview today at 7.30pm. Opens Mon at 7.30pm. Then Mon-Sat at 7.30pm.

**THE WHITE HOTEL:** As seen at the Edinburgh Festival Fringe, a performance of D. M. Thomas's novel, Ruth Rosen as Frau Anna with Michael Sheehy as Sigmund Freud. The author, Ruth Rosen and Peter Wilson take part in a discussion after the performance on Tuesday, Sept 11. Bloomsbury Theatre, Gordon Street, London WC1 (S87 9829). Opens Mon at 8pm. Until Sept 22, Mon-Sat at 8pm.

## Openings

**THE DEVIL AND THE GOOD LORD:** First British production of Jean Paul Sartre's epic play, set in Germany at the time of the post-Reformation Civil Wars. John Dexter directs a cast including



Epic scale: Richard Griffiths as Henry VIII in the RSC production at the Barbican

Griffiths believes that Henry VIII, for all his monstrous acts, is held in the highest popular regard of all the kings in history, even if people don't know whether he had six or eight wives and believe he threw chickens about, thanks to Charles Laughton. "Evidence suggests that he was an early version of Stalin, quite ruthless, but he emerged in folklore as a good man, probably for his insistence on a male heir to maintain the dynasty."

Shakespeare's *Henry VIII* is rarely performed as it is considered to be one of his less successful plays. One of the reasons is that it is written on

an epic scale, demanding a cast of 80 to 90, partly to cater for the whim of the nobility in the sixteenth century who liked to join the cast on stage in some of the scenes.

Another mark against the play which has led critics to decry its importance (apart from the fact that the unfinished work was completed by John Fletcher) is its historical inaccuracies.

This does not bother Griffiths, who cheerfully admits that "it plays fast and loose with time. But that does not diminish it. It is a good, tough, clever play."

Griffiths finds Henry a very

human and plausible character. "I think he was a very unhappy man, ranging between joy and despair, whose obsession to have a son must have left him shattered by the birth of another daughter. He was one of the last monarchs to rule personally, all the time fighting against burgeoning bureaucracy. And he behaved monstrously, abandoning Katherine and his friend Buckingham, and bringing down Wolsey because he felt wickedly insecure."

**Christopher Warman**  
*Henry VIII*, Barbican Theatre (S28 8795). Previews today at 2pm and 7.30pm. Mon at 7.30pm; opens Tues at 7pm. In repertory.

## Selected

**AMERICAN BUFFALO**  
Duke of York's Theatre, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (S36 5122). Final performances today at 4pm and 8pm.

**GLENGARRY GLEN ROSS**  
Cottesloe (S28 2252). Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory.

**FOUR YEARS ON**  
Queen's Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1 (734 1166). Mon-Fri at 7.30pm. Sat at 8pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm.

**A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS:**  
Stratford production, with Miles Anderson, Jane Bookier, John Catter, Emma James, in Philip Massinger's 1620s comedy of the self-made man. Adrian Noble directs a fast-moving production of a Jacobean comedy.

**THE PIT** (S28 8795/638 8891). Previews today at 2pm and 7.30pm; Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. Previews Wed at 7pm, Thurs at 7.30pm. In repertory.

**UP TO THE SUN AND DOWN TO THE CENTRE:** Peter Cox's play is the second in the season of Irish work at the Royal Court, and depicts one mother's attempts to "hold her family and herself together in the face of increasing and relentless British brutality". Royal Court Theatre Upstairs, Sloane Square, London SW1 (730 2554). Preview today at 7.30pm. Opens Mon at 7.30pm. Then Mon-Sat at 7.30pm.

**GOLDEN BOY**  
Lyttelton, South Bank, SE1 (S28 2252). Final performances today at 3pm and 7.45pm.

**A LITTLE HOTEL ON THE SIDE**  
Olivier (S28 2252). Today at 2pm and 7.15pm. Mon and Tues at 7.15pm. In repertory.

**UPPERCUTS** (and thanks to John Mortimer's translation) surprisingly witty version of the Feydeau farce better known as *Hotel Paradiso*, with Graeme Garden as a spy adulterer, Deborah Norton as a marital dragon, Benjamin Whitrow as a well-meaning hammyer and Michael Bryant's hoteller spying on all and sundry.

## Out of Town

**BATH:** Theatre Royal, Sawclose (0225 65065). *She Stoops to Conquer* by Oliver Goldsmith. Opens Wed at 7.30pm. Until Sept 22, Mon-Wed at 7.30pm, Thurs-Sat at 8pm; matinee Sat at 4.30pm.

**GLASGOW:** Theatre production of the classic eighteenth-century comedy with Hywel Bennett, Tom Baker, Dora Bryan, Tony Hyatt, Kelly Hunter.

**EDINBURGH:** Royal Lyceum, Grindlay Street (S81 224 9837). *Confessions of a Justified Sinner*, adapted from James Hogg's novel by Stuart Paterson. Until Sept 23, Mon-Sat at 7.45pm.

**STRAATFORD:** Royal Shakespeare Theatre (S783 25562). *Henry V*. Today and Thurs at 1.30pm, Wed at 7.30pm. In repertory.

**THE OTHER PLACE** (S783 255623). The Party by Trevor Griffiths. Tues at 7.30pm. In repertory.

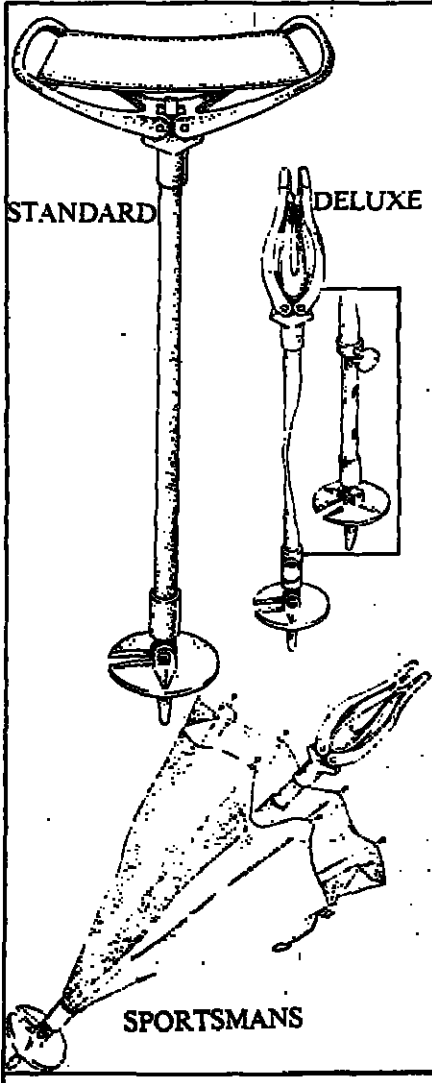
**ROGERS:** Brian Blessed, Kenneth Branagh, Virginia McKenna, Frances Barber, directed by Ron Daniels.

**THE OTHER PLACE** (S783 255623). The Party by Trevor Griffiths. Tues at 7.30pm. In repertory.

**NEW PRODUCTION** of play seen in 1973 at the Old Vic with the NT. *Golden Girls* by Louise Page. Today, Thurs and Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory.

**Barry Kyle** directs Kate Buffery, Josephine Simon, Cathy Tyson, Aphonia Emmanuel, Katharine Rogers, in a new play about rival women athletes.

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## People before politics in Bengal

"It is not really a political film", *Satyajit Ray* has said about *The Home and the World*. "It is about people first." With Ray this is always so. From *Pather Panchali* onwards, coverage of the social scene has been funnelled through the experiences of affectionately observed characters: young men precariously balancing careers with marriage; sheltered wives spreading their wings in luxurious nineteenth-century mansions or modern Calcutta.

For some critics, especially within India, the funnel is not large enough: they want films directly expressing the continent's problems. In the early 1970s – in *Company Limited* and *The Middle Man* – Ray made serious efforts to cram in more of modern India. But *The Home and the World* follows the 1977 Chess Players and returns to the past – to Bengal in 1907.

The story echoes *Charulata* (1964), which was based, as is *The Home and the World*, on material by Rabindranath Tagore. Once more the camera soaks up the lavish setting of a landlord's house: once more the wife falls prey to another man –

the landlord's house guest, an old college friend, now the leader of a nationalistic movement. Politics is there, but behind the people.

Tagore's writings and philosophy have long haunted Ray. He first thought of adapting the novel in 1948, while employed in advertising, writing a script later described as "pitifully superficial and Hollywoodish". But no sympathetic producer could be found. Ray only returned to the cherished project some 35 years later when India's National Film Development Corporation offered backing for any film he chose.

The production was mounted at a decrepit studio in a Calcutta suburb called Tollygunge (invariably nicknamed "Tollywood"). Ray shaped his human drama and painstakingly assembled the turn-of-the-century setting amidst turmoil and handicaps: power cuts, studio floor pot-holes, bothersome location crowds, and erratic processing.

"No wonder film-makers become prone to heart disease", Ray once commented. Alas, history has borne out his words: during production he suffered a

major heart attack himself, and filming was completed by his son Sandip.

Since the unveiling of *Pather Panchali* at the 1956 Cannes festival, Ray's projects have enjoyed some of the freedom that comes with international recognition; but sensitive directors trapped within the local industry are forced to pit their personal obsessions against commercial formulae.

A textbook example can be seen on Channel 4 tomorrow. *Pyazaa* (The Thirty One), made by Gura Dutt in 1957, tells the story of a thwarted poet, and the film itself painfully reflects the poet's battles with public demand: magnificent, impassioned drama, justles against low comedy and too many songs. It is tempting but profane to speculate on what Dutt might have accomplished outside the commercial industry; he died in 1963, still in his thirties.

**Geoff Brown**  
*The Home and the World* (U) opens in London on Thurs at the Academy Cinema Two, Oxford Street (437 5129). *Pyazaa* is on Channel 4 tomorrow (2.55-5.30pm) as part of the All India Golden Season.

## Openings

**RACING FOR THE MOON** (15): Richard Benjamin's second film as director offers the slender, nostalgic tale of two Californians spending Christmas of 1942 edging towards manhood and service in the Second World War. A lissable performance from Sean Penn. Fri at the Plaza (437 1234).

**CAL** (15): Helen Mirren took the best actress prize at Cannes for her part as the Protestant widow in Northern Ireland romantically involved with a young Catholic (John Lynch). Directed by Pat O'Connor, co-produced by David Putnam, made in Ireland. Fri at the Warner West End (439 0791).

## Selected

**UNFAITHFULLY YOURS** (15): Studio Oxford Street (437 3300). Classic Tottenham Court Road (S36 6148).

Harries remake of Preston Sturges's 1948 classic about a jealous conductor (originally Rex Harrison, now played with a nice sense of slapstick by Dudley Moore) whose Kinshasa flounders as the wife accuses of infidelity, but director Howard Zieff knows enough about comedy to put the film through.

**PARIS, TEXAS** (15): Lumiere (S36 0691), Gate Notting Hill (221 0220). Screen on the Hill (435 3366).

Few current films contain as much emotional resonance and visual

beauty as Wim Wenders's intimate American epic about a man's search for his own identity and family. Wenders's camera revels in bizarre details of landscape, and plays with illusion and reality, but the film's real strength comes from its treatment of human relationships.

**BROADWAY DANNY ROSE** (PG): Screen on the Green (228 3520). Gate Bloomsbury (S37 1177/84/02), Classic Haymarket (S39 1527).

Classic Kensington (S62 8544). Woody Allen stars as Danny Rose, a great Broadway manager of failures, comically entangled with Mafia hit man and the zany girlfriend of his number one client, a roly-poly balladeer impeccably dressed and photographed (in black-and-white).

**ROMANCING THE STONE** (PG): Odéon Leicester Square (930 6111).

Spielberg protégé Robert Zemeckis follows the master's Raiders-style in this spirited, witty tale of a romantic novelist experiencing adventures beyond his imagination among the jungles and mercenaries of Colombia.

**LONELY HEARTS** (15): Academy One (437 2981).

Delicately eccentric Australian comedy from the unique Paul Cox: a quirky portrait of loneliness in Norman Kay as the middle-aged bachelor attempting love with a shrinking violet (Wendy Hughes).

**SUNDAY IN THE COUNTRY** (PG): Chelsea Cinema (S51 3742).

An elderly academic painter's family come to visit one Sunday in

Return to the past: Bimala Choudhury (left) and Nikli Choudhury in Satyajit Ray's *The Home and the World*

the summer of 1912; cue for a meticulously re-created film by Bertrand Tavernier (winner of the best director prize at Cannes). Death and disappointment pervade the scenes, giving a sharp edge to the pastoral prettiness.

**SWANN IN LOVE** (14): Camden Plaza (485 2443).

Schönberg's film merely dips into Proust's novel sequence, but therein lies its success. Swann's infatuation with the beautiful but dubious Odette is conveyed with clarity, calm, exquisite photography.

**The Week compiled by Peter Waymark, Theatre Anthony Masters**



## THE ARTS

David Robinson assesses the jury and its verdicts at the end of this year's

Venice Film Festival

### Age no handicap to the old hands

The forty-first Venice Mostra boasted the curious distinction of having the oldest festival jury on record. The first idea, it seems, was to compose a jury entirely of Nobel Prize winners; but the candidates dwindled to one, the octogenarian Isaac Babel Singer, who finally decided his eyes were not equal to the job. Ultimately the choice settled on a group of persons distinguished in the arts. The president was the 72-year-old Michaelangelo Antonioni, and the senior member was the 86-year-old Dutch documentarist Joris Ivens. There was the painter Balhaus (76), the poet Rafael Alberti (82), and the composer Goffredo Petrassi (80). Beside these, the actor Erland Josephson (61), the writer Günter Grass (57), the director Vittorio (55) and Paolo (53) Taviani and the American novelist Erica Jong (age undisclosed) seemed giddily juvenile.

Age appeared to present no handicaps. Earlier this week Antonioni declared that all his colleagues revealed extremely personal and

forceful opinions which led him to anticipate a lively final session. In the event decisions show no sign of the compromises and cabals that often vitiate judgment at the major international festivals. Of the competing films, Zanussi's and Yosselliani's were unquestionably the most deserving, and though there were few competitors for the Opera Prima prize, the Canadian Micheline Lanctôt's affectionate and vivacious study of two adolescent girls, *Heimat*, undoubtedly gained the award on its own merits. The Venezia TV prize - also won by Zanussi, this time for his adaptation of Max Frisch's *Blau Bart* and the De Sica prize for the best home-grown film - were awarded by independent juries. It was inevitable that the West German Edgar Reitz should receive the only award available to his *Heimat*, since it was shown out of competition - the prestigious International Critics prize.

France made the most determined bid for awards, if only in terms of

bulk. Five films - nearly one fourth of the competition - were French, with new works by Resnais, Rivette, Rohmer, Rouch and (spoiling the alliteration) the peregrinating Georgian Otar Ioselliani. Alongside Rohmer's *Les Nuits de la pleine lune* (the moon is much in the mode this year) proved one of the most readily ingratiating exhibits, even if it held no real surprise. Rohmer continues in his ambition to be the cinema's latter-day De Maset, and this latest (the fourth) in his series of "Contes et Proverbes" differs only in relying more on its witty, paradoxical dialogue and less on situation.

The proverb that provides the text this time is "A man with two women loses his soul; a man with two horses loses his mind". Paskale Ogier plays (enchantingly) a young woman who asserts her independence in matters of the heart by setting up a bachelor apartment away from the man she loves; but comes to discover the shortcomings of birds in the bush.

French double: Right, Paskale Ogier in "Les Nuits de la pleine lune" and left, a scene from Yosselliani's "Les Faveurs de la lune"

Jean Rouch, one of the greatest ethnographical film-makers, has less success with fiction films. *Dionysos* is a feeble and precious *jeu* about a young professor, the incarnation of Pan, who introduces the Dionysian cult into an automobile factory. A rather private affair, with many of the roles played by Rouch's own friends from the Parisian intellectual elite, it would be even more exasperating but for the director's pervasive geniality.

Last year was one of cinema *Carmen*; and Francisco Rosi's, the last of the bunch to make its bow, was given its first festival showing *hors concours* in Venice. Musically it is certainly scholarly, offering Blasetti's integral score (Pier Brook's screen version used little more than a third of it). The Orchestre National de France is directed by Lorin Maazel; the leading artists are Domingo, Raimondi and Julia Milagres Johnson, a very tart *Carmen*; and the Dolby sound found out a lot of unpleasant vibrations in the old Festival Palace. Reitz's *Heimat* is a British rights in Edgar Reitz's huge *Heimat*, which continued to dominate the Festival, and to unite opinion to a degree that is rare at such international competitions. *Heimat* will also be seen at the London Film Festival, in a week-end-long show.

British audiences now have much more chance to see the showpieces



The 1984 prizewinners

Golden Lion.....*Year of the Quiet Sun* (Poland; Director: Krzysztof Zanussi)  
Special Jury Prize.....*Les Faveurs de la lune* (France; Director: Otar Ioselliani)  
Best Actress.....Pascalle Ogier (for Rohmer's *Les Nuits de la pleine lune*)  
Best Actor.....Naseeruddin Shah (for Goutam Ghosh's *The Crossing*)  
Special technical prize.....*Not Tre* (Italy; Director: Pupi Abati)  
Silver Lion.....*Sonatine* (Canada; Director: Micheline Lanctôt)  
Venezia TV.....*Blau Bart* (W Germany; Director: Krzysztof Zanussi)  
De Sica Prize.....*Pianoforte* (Italy; Director: Francesca Comencini)  
International Critics Prize.....*Heimat* (West Germany; Director: Edgar Reitz)

### Television

The French production of *Manon Lescaut*, adapted by Jean Anouilh from the novel by the Abbé Prévost, which concluded on BBC2 last night, had its compensations but not a few irritations.

Among the former were the music of Jacques Loussier and, of course, the pull of this graphic sermon from the French Regency period on the unwise enslavement of the will, but the technique fell short of the requirements. One felt that BBC2 might have filmed it better themselves.

As it was, the imagination stirred by sub-titles and narration was required to reconcile expectation to the unreality and staginess of many of the settings and this proved a daunting task.

While the hapless Des Grieux was telling us by way of the narration last night that the ship taking his beloved to deportation with himself, after an unsuccessful attempt at rescue, following along, "sped" towards America, we were looking at a ship that seemed to have difficulty in making way.

And, at the climax, when Manon meets her end from cold and exposure in the desert, we appeared to be looking at a massive brown groundsheet and the heroine herself, in this dire extremity, looked far too warm and well to be shuffling off this mortal coil.

Though Fanny Cottencou had the looks to make it entirely conceivable that a young man would vault station and reservations for her, she lacked the essential ingredient of verisimilitude. Franch David, as Des Grieux, though with an easier task, for his role required him to be consistently in the grip of one passion or another, did well. Altogether it was a quaint production but welcome enough in the comparative aridity of Friday night television.

Also on BBC2, James Cameron continued his retrospective odyssey, this time with *A Love Affair*, in which he mused on his long association with India with the aid of clips from programmes he made in the 1970s and his wife, Moni.

He reflected on independence, Hinduism, and the legacy of the Raj, occasionally being, one suspects deliberately, rather perverse so that he could be put to rights by his Indian wife. This she did quite charmingly, and the series continues to be rewarding.

Dennis Hackett

### Rock

#### Body but no soul

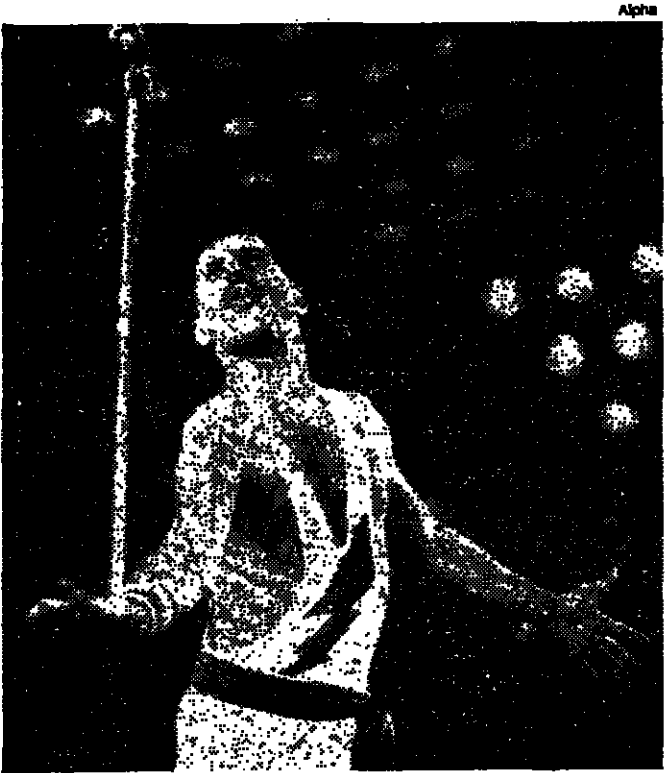
Queen  
Wembley Arena

Queen took to the stage before a backdrop which borrowed liberally from Fritz Lang's *Metropolis*. As giant cog-wheels whirled, a dehumanized cityscape was revealed by a bank of lights generating enough wattage to trip the entire CEGB. The crowd roared. It was a huge conceit, but such conceits are what characterize Queen.

Since the demise of Led Zeppelin, and the pensioning off of The Who and their like, there are few bands left playing for the grand stakes. Queen's set, like the Stones', is almost entirely comprised of greatest hits which they perform with an arrogance born out of worldwide success and at a volume that makes most normal thought impossible.

The band are not without several "saving" graces: the ludicrous spectacle of the singer Freddie Mercury being most of them. A master of the unsubtle art of crowd-coaxing, Mercury parades himself with a vengeance.

Mercury's high camp persona recalls that Queen started out in the early Seventies as a glorified glam-rock outfit that they have outlasted Bowie's *Ziggy Stardust* and theatrical Roxy is



The high camp persona of Freddie Mercury

testimony to their fans conservatism.

Instrumentally, the persistent rhythmic throb of John Deacon and Roger Taylor is rent asunder by the guitarist Brian May's heroics, yet one's gaze always finishes on Mercury. Whether torch-singing "Bohemian Rhapsody" from the piano, like the hideously fit Liberace, or donning his Coronation Street drag for "I Want to Break Free", the assembled ate from his outstretched palms.

Max Bell

### Opera

#### A shot in the arm in Act three

The Barber of Seville  
Coliseum

Revival, it has to be said, has now ceased to be quite the right word to describe English National Opera's six-year-old production of *The Barber of Seville*. But its sloughish musical and dramatic bloodstream is being given a surprise item in the third act.

Just as Rosina is about to start her music lesson, the opening bars of her aria signal that something rather more untoward than usual is afoot.

What we hear is, in fact, Elena's

final aria, "Tanti affetti", from Rossini's *La donna del lago*; and it really could have been written to facilitate surreptitious hand-kissing to cure an old man of death - or, indeed, to drive him to his books.

Della Jones made the very most of it: she did of the entire evening. Her Rosina is not an over-intelligent, highly sophisticated portrayal; but she is alert to the frustrated self-will and the full physicality of the role, and her voice is well able to project this through confident, gurgling *forlana*. And since one swallow does not make a summer, the production has another: a new Berta in young Jane Eaglen,

whose ringing voice and nicely understated cameo fulfil all the expectations that are beginning to arise, whenever her name appears on a cast list.

Alan Opie now has his *Figaro* off to a nice, he muscled in on word and note, though, like everyone on stage, is given too precious little new stimulus in production. Others who need it rather more than he does go through their comic paces well enough: John Gibbs's Bartolo and Richard Van Allen's Basilio leer on, and John Brecknock's Count Almaviva tries very hard to supplement a sorely tested tenor with rather more powerful slapstick. Wyn Davies conducts.

Hilary Finch

### Dance

Arifuku Kagura  
Bloomsbury

Household hints: next time you are troubled by a plague of giant serpents who gobble up your virgin daughters, the remedy is to feed them whole buckets of sake, a Japanese beverage so potent that they will quickly become tired and emotional. Thereupon you can pick them off one by one with your sword, beheading them fearlessly however much they try to trap you within their great curling tails.

I learnt that from the Arifuku Kagura company, whose enchanting programme is worth an effort to see. They are at the Bloomsbury Theatre until today, then during the next two weeks at Northampton, Stafford, Manchester and Cardiff. Kagura is an ancient form of Japanese music and dance. Arifuku a mountain village where, we are told, the tradition remains strong, passed only from father to eldest son.

At home, the audience sit or stand during an all-night performance, bringing blankets, food and drink: even in a London theatre the performers convey an air of being entirely natural about their art. The programme - all invoke the power of the gods against evil, ranging from serious ritual dances to comic myths like the one I have already described.

The serious pieces include *Kenmai*, a beautiful quartet for white-robed men with fans; but serious numbers can have lighter touches, like *Gozanai*, where the man offering a new rush mat for a god to sit on uses it like a skipping rope to jump back and forward. *Ebisumai* is especially endearing, with the god of fishing represented as a cheerful fat fellow tying back his kimono sleeves, waving his rod in the air, and scattering sweets as bait to the audience.

The music is played on two drums (one large, one flat), a pair of cymbals and a flute; the man with the larger drum sings too. Most of the time the dancers wear elaborate, expensive masks made of paper, many sheets stuck together, moulded and painted. The costumes are often elaborate, and the way the dancers manipulate the enormous, stage-filling serpent costumes is quite magical, making them rise and fall, expand and contract with uncanny effect.

was," recalled Robert Hardy, "one moment an iceberg, the next a flaming meteor."

As a radio actor, Burton will forever be remembered as the First Voice in Dylan Thomas's *Under Milk Wood*; a voice, which as Andrew Sinclair remarked, contained "such mysticism and grace and depths and world-weariness".

It was fitting, therefore, that *Kaleidoscope's* tribute should have been preceded by a broadcast of Douglas Cleverdon's 1963 production of the play with (unlike the original production of 1954) Burton as both First and Second Voices, standing at our elbow, describing the small lives and big dreams of Captain Cat, Polly Garter, Nogood Boyo and the rest.

I remember a respected radio producer groaning when I was rash enough to enthuse over the play. "Anyone would think," he mumbled, "that *Under Milk Wood* was the only radio play ever written."

But what a brilliant play it is. Arresting you with its immediacy and its energy, and capitalizing upon the blindness of the radio listener: "Only your eyes are unclosed to see the black and folded town fast and slow asleep." And what unforgettable music Richard Burton gave to the minutely-drawn story of Dylan Thomas's haunting narrative.

Brian Sibley

### Theatre

#### The mirage of freedom

Fall  
Hampstead

I have been trying for a good many years to like the work of James Saunders, and persistence has finally been rewarded: even though this new play has the usual Saunders trade-marks - low energy-level and a slender plot that threatens to collapse under the weight of words - that formerly put me off.

*Fall* is also a highly diagrammatic piece, gradually unfolding as a reverse variation on *Three Sisters*, showing the girls all drifting back to the family base after their bruising encounters with the outside world. Add to that the fact that their pretext for coming home is to attend the bedside of a dying father (who passes out dead on cue with the setting sun), and that the whole thing happens in a summer garden under the winsome supervision of an unseen male narrator who puts matters in comic and horticultural perspective, and my recommendation may start ringing hollow.

What Mr Saunders has written, it seems to me, is a dramatic essay on the hazards and paradoxes of freedom, in which the various arguments for escape are perfectly embodied in flesh and blood. The play does present a sustained debate on the consequences of sacrificing yourself to useful work, of living in the present, and of embarking on a pilgrimage of self-discovery. But it comes alive in the theatre thanks only to the reality of Helen, Ann, and Kate.

Their conversation is thick with Marx and Freud; Kate, back from a succession of dead-end jobs in Frankfurt, gives us the benefit of her Zen breathing exercises; and the bomb duly makes its entrance in the last scene. But each is on hand to cut the other down in a way that intensifies the individual characters as well as sharpening contradictions between them.

Meanwhile you become increasingly aware of time passing: of Helen (the eldest) looking back to the idealism of

the 1960s which first drove her on to the treadmill of welfare work; and of the later impulse that sent Kate off to Germany, and Ann to get herself impregnated in a Bristol squat.

As the mother is played by Gwen Watford, who can lead a line like "I shall manage" with more martyred approach than any actress since Celia Johnson. I momentarily feared for the balance of Robin LeVine's production; fears which Miss Watford promptly extinguished by revealing the mother every bit as comically bewildered as her daughters. The main trio are superbly played by an anxiously censorious Julie Covington, a brisley desperado Cecily Holbe, and by Sylvester Le Tournel, vastly pregnant in a pink boiler suit, erupting into cascades of brilliant mockery, and rising to every challenge with a pugnacity equal to her capacity for happiness.

Irving Wardle

### Concert

RPO/Weller  
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Few pianists have so clearly shown as Krystian Zimermann did at Thursday night's promenade concert, that the basis of the B-flat Concerto by Brahms is one of collaboration between soloist and orchestra, not opposition. In place of vehemence and effort Mr Zimermann offered rhythmic lilt and melodic grace almost Chopin-esque at times in its poetic sensibility, but with no lack of technical dexterity.

The effect was less a small-scale concerto than large-scale chamber music, and as such it was an experience to admire and enjoy as something of an exception to the usual majestic approach. It had the whole-hearted support of Walter Weller conducting the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. Now and again he pulled the tempo about too much, and towards the end of the first movement the lilt threatened to become a lurch.

For the concerto's slow movement the soulful song of the principal cellist added its firmly drawn line to the eloquent dialogue between piano and an orchestral string section now richer and more explicit than I recall. It was consequently better balanced with the other instrumental forces in the exuberant, Symphony No 4 by Martinu. Dating from 1945, this presents the more attractive aspects of the composer's personality in ideas of substance and imagination. The conductor achieved a radiantly luminous texture in the symphony's low movement, in particular, and built a sonorous climax in the finale through a sense of structural purpose in its syncretized rhythm. Perhaps Martinu had become too cosmopolitan to be all together distinctive, whereas Dvorak 60 years earlier eagerly returned to his roots after his American sojourn, exemplified in his diverting fantasy of *The Noonday Witch* at the start of the programme.

Noël Goodwin

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92	Gulfon & Othm	110	..	10.7	10.7
93	WTI	108	..	10.5	10.5
110	Norcan Equine	128	..	7.3	7.3
111	Independent	125	..	7.2	7.2
112	WTI	125	..	7.2	7.2
113	WTI	125	..	7.2	7.2
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103	Consumer Serv.	462	...	...	11.4	4.1	12.1
104	Consumer Serv.	462	...	...	11.4	4.1	12.1
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107	Consumer Serv.	462	...	...	11.4	4.1	12.1
108	Consumer Serv.	462	...	...	11.4	4.1	12.1
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114	Consumer Serv.	462	...	...	11.4	4.1	12.1
115	Consumer Serv.	462	...	...	11.4	4.1	12.1
116	Consumer Serv.	462	...	...	11.4	4.1	12.1
117	Consumer Serv.	462	...	...	11.4	4.1	12.1
118	Consumer Serv.	462	...	...	11.4	4.1	12.1
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151	Consumer Serv.	462	...	...	11.4	4.1	12.1
152	Consumer Serv.	462	...	...	11.4	4.1	12.1
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21	PS Geduld	224,1
135	Geword Tin	178

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110	Dr. David A. Craig, Asst.	135
78	Dr. Eileen	90
57	Dr. Eysenck	88

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THE TIMES

## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Jim Prior out of the wet into the warmth of GEC

After the Prime Minister's return from Balmoral her autumn reshuffle of the Government pack is sealed. It is no secret that the principal departure from the Cabinet will be that of the Northern Ireland Secretary, Mr James Prior, who, after nearly three years in that grinding and thankless office, deserves all that kind fate may bestow on him. It is no secret that Mr Prior is strongly tempted to become chairman of GEC, only the formal exchange of letters Mrs Thatcher and Mr Prior stands between him and formal discussions of his terms of employment with GEC.

Thus one senior Tory politician will fill the chair vacated by another. Lord Carrington, who resigned as Foreign Secretary at the start of the Falklands war, was elected chairman of GEC in February last year, and left in the spring of this year when he felt he could not ignore the Prime Minister's call to become Secretary General of Nato. This turn of events was not expected by Lord Weinstock and the rest of the GEC board but it did not diminish the appeal of senior ex-ministers in their eyes.

I can also imagine the kind of conversation that took place between an unofficially inquiring Lord Weinstock and Mrs Thatcher on the hypothetical subject of Mr Prior's future. "Jim would always have a place in my Cabinet, on the other hand if he wants to pursue a new career outside politics I wouldn't stand in his way."

In the event his leaving office, where his dissatisfaction with Mrs Thatcher's policies have left him high if not dry, is a marriage of three minds. GEC is keen to have him.

Although he used to give the impression of being little more than a rather thick Tory farmer, Jim Prior has firmly eradicated that impression from the public's perception. He has had a certain experience of business - at United Biscuits, Avon Cosmetics and the IDC Group, but his main appeal to GEC, where the dominant figure, Lord Weinstock dislikes the high profile, public talking, extensive travelling expected of chairmen, is his eminent suitability for the representative role. Mr Prior is a public figure, well known abroad as well as in this country; he can talk in the manner born; his manifest personal courage indicates firmness - always useful in an opinionated board like GEC's; he knows the highways and byways of power; and he has the kind of wisdom Lord Weinstock particularly values.

## Growing fears of a dealing split

The Stock Exchange is beginning to express concern about the possibility of significant fragmentation in the securities industry before it is ready to introduce its new dealing system. The concern is such that Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the exchange, has publicly criticized Robert Fleming, the merchant bank, for its decision to compete with the exchange by making a market in some quoted British shares.

"It would be disastrous if investor protection suffered because a few powerful houses went out on a limb. I regret Robert Fleming's decision. People should not be trying to create markets outside the central one at this time," he said when elaborating on a letter he had written on investor protection to Mr David Hopkinson, chairman of M & G Investment Management.

Sir Nicholas's problem is that the longer the exchange takes to introduce its dealing system, the greater the risk of pre-emption by the "outsiders". Robert Fleming has already applied to become a market maker in the new exchange but it plainly could not wait for the new era to begin.

If there are more strong signs of fragmentation before "big bang" day, Sir Nicholas said that he would expect the Government and the Bank of England to step in to prevent it. That speaks volumes about the way in which the relationship between the Stock Exchange, an independent private club, answerable to no one except the law of the land.

The exchange's concern about fragmentation at home is not entirely self-interested. After all, the competition from market makers outside the exchange is still very small. Sir Nicholas's fear is that the more unregulated market making there is, the more likely it is that the powerful forces in favour of statutory control will win the day.

But there is another side to all this. By implication the new draft rules on exchange membership, being drawn up for publication towards the end of this year, are going to have to throw the doors very wide to avoid fragmentation.

If the cost of joining the club is too high, investment houses may prefer to deal outside through competing systems. And that will also be the case if the regulation is too stringent.

## National Savings the scapegoat

The threat of higher home loans rates are currently circulating among building societies. Yesterday a spokesman for the Anglia Building Society said that it could not afford to compete with investment rates being offered by the big five societies, and rather than see an outflow of funds it would increase its rates for both investors and borrowers. Mrs Thatcher must be wondering why she ever thought competition among building societies was a good thing. Did she not expect them to compete for savings, only for mortgage business?

The societies are using the inevitable success of National Savings twenty-eighth issue certificates as a scapegoat for the fall in August receipts. The net inflow for National Savings last month was up dramatically at £592m, pushing the total intake since April to £1,272m.

This takes it over the target for this stage of the year which would normally be around £1,250m. Almost all of the improvement is attributable to sales of twenty-eighth issue of National Savings certificates. They took in a huge £784m gross, including savings switched out of other issues.

Building societies have had a lean August, with net receipts halved from their June and July levels of £630m and £608m respectively. When the Building Societies Association Council meets next week there will inevitably be pressure to increase rates to both borrowers and investors, even although they are already well above other money market rates.

Rather than see home loan rates rise and suffer the consequential increase in the rate of inflation, the Treasury may well decide to withdraw the twenty-eighth issue fairly quickly. Any investors who have not yet bought their quota should not delay in putting in their application as soon as possible.

In the longer run, the Government should consider the alternative of raising more money from companies through a revival and extension of the Treasury bill market along the lines discussed here yesterday. The mortgage-inflation dilemma is real.

# South African economy under threat from gold mine strike

By Michael Prest

Almost a fifth of the Western world's gold mine production will be disrupted, with far-reaching consequences for bullion and share markets, if South Africa's black miners carry out their threat to start their first legal strike in nine days.

A strike would also be a serious blow to the South African economy, battered by inflation touching 15 per cent and interest rates of more than 20 per cent, and could put further downward pressure on the rand.

It comes in the wake of civil disturbances arising from the recent elections under the new constitution. The prospect of the first serious violence in the gold mines for a decade will

worry the Government and once again undermine the touchy confidence of foreign investors in South Africa.

The dispute began at the end of June when the Chamber of Mines, the employers' organization, rejected the National Union of Mineworkers' demand for a 25 per cent average pay increase in gold and coal mines. The chamber was not prepared to offer more than 13 per cent.

Since then, the two sides have been involved in prolonged negotiations via a government-appointed conciliation board, a procedure that has to be exhausted before a legal strike can be called. Neither side has budged, and the union has called a strike for September 17. The union claims a membership

of 70,000 of the 428,000 blacks working in the goldmines and the 56,000 employed in the collieries, though the paid-up membership may be no more than 15,000.

It is recognized in four Anglo-American Corporation mines: Elandsrand, President Brand, Western Holdings, which has three divisions, and Vaal Reef, which has two, and one gold fields mine, Kloof. In 1983 they produced 184 tons of gold, about 27 per cent of South Africa's total production.

If there was an all-out strike at these mines, workers at other mines where the union is not yet recognized might come out in sympathy.

The South African economy is still heavily dependent on gold, which accounts for about

45 per cent of export earnings and furnishes the single biggest source of domestic revenue.

Until the union was formed two years ago, wages were determined unilaterally by the chamber, after minimal consultation with workers through in-house liaison committees. Any workers who objected could be deported back to the tribal reserves and easily replaced from the large pool of unemployed black labour.

Although union membership accounts for only a small percentage of the total workforce in the mines, any agreement negotiated with it is bound to set a norm.

Last year, South Africa produced 680 tonnes of gold, or 17 per cent of western world output.

# Bibby agrees Barlow Rand bid

By Jonathan Clare

Barlow Rand, South Africa's biggest industrial company, yesterday made the first move in a far-reaching international expansion programme with the expected agreed bid for J Bibby, the only sizable British company it could buy.

The bid, made complex by South Africa's exchange control regulations, values Bibby at £280m and offers shareholders no fewer than four methods of accepting the bid.

Mr Mike Rosholt, Barlow Rand's chairman, said that the key to the bid was the 29.9 per cent stake in Bibby, the Liverpool animal feeds and agricultural group, held by

Tiger Oats, which Barlow Rand controls through an 80 per cent owned subsidiary.

Barlow Rand was able to buy this stake from Tiger Oats, also a South African company, on Thursday using South African rand rather than sterling to make the bid possible.

The terms, regarded in the City as generous, include offers of shares and cash, cash, loan notes and the possibility of accepting extra Barlow Rand shares. The shares and cash offer values each Bibby share at 303p with Barlow Rand's shares down 40p at 510p.

Asked if there was any reason why British shareholders should want shares in a

South African company with the economy less buoyant and the first black miners' strike about to bite, Mr Rosholt said: "The strike could not have come at a worse time but it won't have much effect on Barlow Rand."

As part of the deal, Bibby, chaired for the last five years by Sir Leslie Young, will buy Barlow Rand's British subsidiary Thomas Barlow Holdings for £25m. This will immediately diversify Bibby into the material handling and electronics fields and, together with £50m of borrowing, help to meet the cash element of the Barlow Rand offer.



Mike Rosholt, Tiger Oats stake 'key' to bid

# Japanese in component plant talks

By John Lawless

ALPS Electric, one of Japan's top two electronic components manufacturers, is in talks with the Department of Trade and Industry about establishing a factory in Britain.

A department spokesman said yesterday: "We are having discussions with the company, but the nature of those talks is confidential."

A decision by the Japanese is unlikely soon, but the move has already caused alarm among British components makers.

They fear an ALPS factory could be the first move by more Japanese parts suppliers to enter the British market on the backs of Japanese consumer goods manufacturers in Britain.

The Japanese company is also understood to be negotiating with the West Germans, and its British competitors fear that the Government's desire to acquire jobs in high technology industries may tempt it to put together an attractive investment incentive package.

Mr Richard Bullock, director general of the Electronic components industry federation, said: "We are not opposed to inward investment where there is a lack of capacity or capability."

"But where the British industry has those, we think it is wrong for taxpayers' money to be used to subsidize competition."

The federation's membership includes GEC, Plessey, Ferranti and Immos, but it has companies with a dozen employees. The industry accounted for more than 70 per cent of total British output last year, worth £1.2 billion.

It saw 26 per cent growth last year after 6.5 per cent the previous year.

The move into a European factory is logical for the Japanese. EEC regulations demand that manufactured goods must have a 40 per cent content of components manufactured in the country to qualify for tariff-free movement.

With the growing presence of Japanese electronic manufacturers in the EEC, the parts suppliers must follow them in a pattern well-established by all Japanese industries throughout the world.

The federation, however, has written to the Department of Trade and Industry asking it to think hard before completing a deal with ALPS.

# Citicorp takes out debt cover

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Citicorp, the biggest banking group in the United States, has taken out a \$900m (£708m) insurance policy to cover itself against prolonged delays in loan repayments from some of the hard-pressed debtor countries.

The insurance cover was disclosed in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The policy, which was issued by Cigna Corp, one of the big US insurers, is believed to cover loans to Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela and the Philippines.

It is thought to be the first of its kind taken out by one of the big international banks.

National Westminster, Midland Bank and Barclays among

British banks have not taken out such insurance, although Barclays and Midland, said they were interested in looking at the idea. A spokesman for Lloyds Bank said: "We are not making any comment."

Cigna is reported to have laid off a large part of the risk with other insurers. A number of British companies are thought to be involved in the reinsurance, which involves Lloyd's.

Citicorp, one of the biggest bank lenders to the developing world, has been consistently optimistic about the prospects for banks being repaid by developing countries. On June 30 it had total loans outstanding to Brazil of \$4.8 billion, \$2.9

billion to Mexico, \$1.2 billion to Argentina, \$1.4 billion to Venezuela and \$1.7 billion to the Philippines.

The policy is reported to provide cover up to about \$200m for Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela and the Philippines, and up to \$100m for Mexico, and to have a deductible of about one-quarter of the coverage for each country.

Details of the cover provided were not being disclosed by Citicorp, but reports suggested that the cover would only apply where the country in question was unwilling or unable to make available the foreign exchange necessary to meet the debt repayments.

# Better day for shares

Shares were firm again yesterday although some prices failed to hold their best levels. At one time the FT 30 share index was at its highest level since late May at 851.7 points. But by the close at 851.7 the gain was only 2.8.

The market was encouraged by Sunday's meeting over the pit strike. Government stocks ended just below their best with gains stretching to 2½.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1099.3 up 4.0 (high: 1101.7; low: 1097.9)  
FT Index: 851.7 up 2.8  
FT All Share Index: 79.49 up 0.48  
FT All Share Index: 79.49 up 0.48  
Bargains: 19,920  
Debt: 102.55 up 0.78  
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: 1210.48 down 8.39  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,500.7 up 42.21  
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index: 940.55 up 22  
Amsterdam: 166.0 up 1.0  
Sydney: AO Index: 724.8 up 3.9  
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 954.9 up 0.7

## CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling: \$1.2755 down 1.0 5 cents (high: 1.2775; low: 1.2750)  
DM: 2.8050 up 0.0125  
FF: 11.8650 up 0.0350  
Yen: 181.50 down 0.25  
Dollars: Index: 138.4 up 0.7  
DM: 2.8920 up 0.0345  
NEW YORK LATEST  
Sterling: \$1.2760  
Dollars: DM: 2.8985  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU: 0.590181  
SDR: 0.705920

## INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Bank base rate: 10%  
Finance houses base rate: 11%  
Discount market loans week fixed: 10%  
3 month interbank: 10%  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar: 12-11%  
3 month DM: 5%  
3 month FF: 11%  
US rates:  
Bank prime rate: 13.00  
Fed funds: 11%  
Treasury long bond: 100%  
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period: 8th August, 1984 to 4th September, 1984, inclusive: 10.805 per cent.

## GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):  
an \$359.50 pm \$359.75  
Fed funds: \$355.75 - \$356.25 (\$263.50 - 264)  
New York (latest): \$356.25  
Kruggerand (per coin):  
\$348 - \$347.50 (\$271.50 - 272.50)  
Sovereigns (new):  
\$79.50 - 80.50 (\$62.50 - 63.25)  
Excludes VAT

## NEWS IN BRIEF

# Espley chief returns

Mr Ronnie Aitken is rejoining the board of Espley Trust, the former Espley-Tyres, as executive chairman after an absence of almost two years. Mr Ron Shuck, at present chairman and chief executive, will now concentrate on the chief executive's job. City speculation suggests that departures from the board are imminent.

● Group Lotus, the sports car company, has again passed the interim dividend as profits fell from £257,000 to £219,000. However, Mr David Wickins, the chairman, says that work was disrupted between January and May by an inland Revenue investigation regarding funds from the De Lorean car company.

● PEARSON, the banking, publishing and engineering group, has reported pretax profits of £37.3m for the half year to June 30, up from £27.2m last time.

Tempus, page 22  
● BLACKWOOD HODGE, the earthmoving and construction group, returned to the black for the six months to June 30.

Tempus, page 22  
● HAYNES PUBLISHING Group increased its pretax profits by 22 per cent from £1.1m to £1.4m in the year to May 31.

Tempus, page 22  
● STEWART WRIGHTSON, the insurance broker, announced pretax profits for the half year to June 30 of £6.1m.

# Chubb's defence fails to convince Raca

By Jeremy Warner

The defence document by Chubb & Son, the lock and safe manufacturer, did not change Raca Electronics' view that its £146m takeover bid was a good offer. Raca said yesterday.

It added that the document provided no evidence that Chubb would have a bright future as an independent company.

Raca added: "Raca's strength in certain key technologies and in international marketing will enable Chubb to develop quite beyond its

capability as an independent company." Chubb had said Raca's technology "has only limited relevance" to Chubb's operations and that Raca's differing marketing skills were irrelevant to its business. It also predicted record profits and dividends for this year.

Chubb's share fell 4p on the stock market yesterday to 265p. This is still well above the value of Raca's shares and loan stock offer buoyed up by the belief that counter bidders will emerge.

# Indian export curbs bolster bid defence Tea break for Brooke Bond

By Our City Staff

New restrictions imposed by the Indian Government on tea exports have reversed the recent downward drift of world tea prices and boosted Brooke Bond's defence against the rival takeover bids from Tate & Lyle and Unilever.

Commodity market sources also feel that coffee prices could rise before the end of the year, but the outcome will be affected by the negotiations on a new International Coffee Agreement which are due to start in London on September 17.

The average price of tea at this week's London tea auction rose to 235p a kilogramme from 227p last week. Tea brokers expect the price to rise again as the market takes in

implications of the new export controls.

This possibility was eagerly seized on by Brooke Bond, the tea and Oxo group, which is engaged in a spirited defence of its independence against Tate & Lyle, the sugar company, and Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch food and detergent group.

An important plank in Brooke Bond's defence platform is the argument that the much higher tea prices which have prevailed over the past year or more, and which greatly helped Brooke Bond's profits, will prevail.

Higher and better quality earnings from tea, Brooke Bond argues, mean that the offers of about 102p a share from Tate and 114p from Unilever undervalue the com-

pany. However, Brooke Bond shares fell 1p yesterday to 116p.

Tea market sources say that the Indian government has restricted exports because it is worried that rapidly growing tea consumption within India will force up politically sensitive domestic tea prices.

The details are still obscure, although the announcement was made almost a week ago. The basic arithmetic appears to be that the government allocated 215 million kilograms of tea for export this year.

So far this year Indian tea exports, licences granted for exports, and applications for licences total 199 million kilograms.

# M&G DIVIDEND FUND

We are proud of the record M&G Dividend Fund has achieved over its 20-year life.

An investor of £10,000 at the Fund's launch in May 1964 has seen his income after basic-rate tax grow from £395 in the first full year to £2,018 in 1984.

By contrast, a building society investor's income has fluctuated, rising from £486 in 1965 to £1,150 in 1980 and then falling back to £825 by 1984. So anyone who depended on a building society investment has suffered a cut in income over the last 4 years, whilst Dividend Fund investors continued to enjoy a steadily increasing income.

As for capital, its value would not have fluctuated in a building society, with the original £10,000 remaining intact. But anyone who invested £10,000 in Dividend Fund income units in 1964 has turned his capital into £45,060 by the end of July, 1984, while receiving substantial and growing income throughout the period. An investment in the FT Industrial Ordinary Index would have grown to £22,467 over the same period.

Unit trusts are for long-term investment and not suitable for money you may need at short notice. This is because the price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

But if you need income which will grow and you can afford to take a reasonably long view, M&G Dividend Fund could be the ideal investment. You can be confident that M&G will continue to make income growth the prime objective and in the past this has been a successful policy for capital as well.

THE EVIDENCE: £10,000 invested at the launch of M&G Dividend Fund compared with a similar investment in a building society account offering 1% above the average yearly rate.

Year	M&G DIVIDEND	BUILDING SOCIETY	M&G DIVIDEND	BUILDING SOCIETY
1964	395	300	9,000	10,000
1965	396	486	10,200	10,000
1966	407	500	9,200	10,000
1967	428	525	10,460	10,000
1968	427	542	13,840	10,000
1969	441	587	11,080	10,000
1970	463	600	10,760	10,000
1971	487	600	15,680	10,000
1972	523	600	18,820	10,000
1973	606	758	13,620	10,000
1974	731	850	7,700	10,000
1975	828	821	16,300	10,000
1976	906	792	14,740	10,000
1977	1,025	800	22,200	10,000
1978	1,201	729	23,340	10,000
1979	1,396	946	22,780	10,000
1980	1,660	1,150	24,280	10,000
1981	1,840	1,006	26,240	10,000
1982	1,860	953	30,040	10,000
1983	1,900	775	41,280	10,000
1984	2,018	825 (a)	45,060 (b)	10,000
Total Income	19,543	15,145	Total Capital	10,000

NOTES  
All the above figures are based on an investment of £10,000 on 5 May 1964. Income figures shown are net of basic-rate tax; capital values are as at 31st December in each year and are the realisation values. Building Society income figures are 1% above the average of the rates offered in each year. (Source: Building Societies Association.)  
(a) Estimated (b) To 31st July 1984 (bid price)

# An extra allocation of units in Dividend Fund - a unit trust with a remarkable track record

The Fund invests in a wide range of ordinary shares. The aim is to provide a high and growing return with a yield about 50% higher than that of the FT Actuaries All Share Index. On 5th September 1984 the estimated current gross yield was 6.07% at an offered price for income units of 256.7p. Prices and yields appear daily in the Financial Times. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offered price and an annual charge of a maximum of 1% (plus VAT) of the value of the Fund may be deducted from gross income. The charge is currently 4% increasing to 4% in September 1985. The Managers intend to restrict the charge to 4% at least until 1988. Distributions for income units are paid on 15th January and 15th July. The next distribution date for new investors will be 15th January 1985. You can buy or sell units on any business day. Contracts for purchase or sale will be due for settlement 2 or 3 weeks later. Redemption is payable to accredited agents; rates are available on request.

## SPECIAL OFFER CLOSES 14th SEPT. 1984

To M&G SECURITIES LIMITED, THREE QUAYS, TOWER HILL, LONDON EC3R 6BQ. TELEPHONE: 01 626 4588  
All applications received by 14th September will be given an extra 1% allocation of units (minimum £1,000), increasing to 2% for applications of £10,000 or more.

Minimum investment £1,000. DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY. A contract note will be sent to you stating exactly how much you owe and the settlement date. Your certificate will follow shortly.

PLEASE INVEST £  .00

INCOME/ACCUMULATION units (delete as applicable or income units will be issued at the price shown on receipt of this application in the M&G Dividend Fund. (Minimum £1,000))

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Registered in England No. 90076 Reg. Office at above. This offer is available to residents of the United Kingdom only.

THE M&G GROUP







## STOCK MARKET REPORT

## Bulmer fizzes on talk of family share sale

By Derek Pain

Shares of H. P. Bulmer, the Strongbow and Woodpecker cider group, surged 28p to 198p at one time yesterday as speculation flowed that some members of the controlling Bulmer family had agreed to sell their shares to a possible bidder.

But Mr F D Richardson, Bulmer's company secretary, commented: "We know of no reason for the market activity."

The Bulmer family, headed by the Tory MP Mr Esmond Bulmer, accounts for more than 54 per cent of the capital. The Whitbread Investment Co., closely related to the Whitbread brewery, has about 5 per cent.

Yesterday's Bulmer share price performance occurred when most market men were banking on a fall. On Thursday Mr Bulmer had told shareholders that after their recent

exuberance cider sales were flat this year. Bulmer's sales were showing no advance and he expected a pre-tax profit standstill.

Bulmer is Britain's biggest cider group with around 50 per cent of the market, its most powerful rival is the Taunton Cider Co., owned by a consortium of breweries, with 27 per cent.

On the back of the dramatic growth in the cider market in recent years Bulmer's profits have soared from £3.3m in 1980 to £16.1m last year.

But the cider sales were hit by the Budget tax increase. Bulmer is also facing increasing competition from Taunton, Allied-Lyons and a number of other brewers.

Names mentioned in connection with a Bulmer bid include

Arthur Guinness and Sons (a leading member of the Taunton consortium); Distillers Co. and the Bechem Group.

Bulmer, established in 1887 by the son of a Herefordshire rector, has always clung to its independence. This year, it made a bonus issue of preference shares aimed at preserving its freedom by allowing members of the Bulmer family to sell part of their investment without diluting their control.

At the close Bulmer shares were 195p, representing a gain of 17p on the day.

Lucas Industries said it had "received no approach which would give rise to a formal offer" for its shares. Even so, the price continued to advance. After Thursday's surge in late trading to 200p, the shares rose to 202p. The Rockwell Group,

which has made no secret of its desire to expand in this country, remains the rumoured suitor.

Rowntree Mackintosh, another share strong this week on takeover speculation, closed with only a 2p fall to 338p. Imperial Group, where a management buyout of the Howard Johnston restaurant and hotel group in America is now regarded by many as a distinct possibility, edged ahead 1p to 167p.

Chubb, the security group strenuously resisting a bid from Rael Electronics, fell 4p to 263p. J. Bibby, which yesterday agreed a bid from Harlow Rand, fell 5p to 288p and BIR slipped 40p to 510p.

Government stocks shrugged off another weak display by sterling against the dollar and drew comfort from a slight

easing of money market rates. Although best levels were not always held, there were closing gains of up to 1/2p.

Shares ended an eventful week on a reasonably firm note with the FT 30-share index recording a 2.8-point gain to 3117. But it closed at its lowest point. At one time, it had registered a 6.8-point gain to 355.7, its highest since late May.

The FT SE 100-share index closed four points higher at 1,099.3.

Kode International slumped 50p to 230p on its unexpected interim profits decline from £802,000 to £482,000 but Pentland Industries, the footwear group, continued to respond to its recent good figures gaining 28p to 173p. Espley Trust edged forward on

the appointment of Mr Ronnie Aitken as chairman.

Takeover hopes again spurred Single, the cash and carry group, 5p higher to 70p and Lannons, the off-licence and supermarket chain, rose 5p. KCA Drilling fell 4p to 29p after the company reported a sharp drop in interim profits and a cut in the interim dividend from 1.5p to 0.5p. Losses of £2.8m incurred by its drilling rig Bristol in a weak offshore rig market overshadowed an improved pre-tax profit of £3.95m on its onshore and platform drilling operations.

Equity turnover on Thursday was 1,278 valued at £11.72m. Gilt bargains were 2,493. Total number of British Irish shares traded was 333.1m.

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0

## COMMODITIES

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0
100	98	Abnott	100	0	0.00	0.00	1.0

## FAMILY MONEY MARKET

**Banks**  
Current account - no interest paid. Deposit accounts - Midland, Barclays, Lloyds, 7.25 per cent. National Westminster, 7.5 per cent. seven days notice required for withdrawals. National Girobank 6 per cent. Lloyds Extra Interest 10.25 per cent. Nat West 11 per cent. Fixed term deposits £10,000-£24,999, 3 months 9p, 6 months 10p, 1 year 11p. Rates quoted by National Westminster. Other banks may differ.

**Money Funds**  
Fund Name Price APR Telephone  
Allison Home 10.25 10.74 01 536 9970  
B of Scotland 8.2 10.89 01 528 8080  
Bridgwater 10.7 10.89 01 589 2777  
Malvern 10.38 10.83 01 498 5634  
Oppenheimer Money Management 10.02 10.89 01 236 9382  
S&P 9.98 10.50 0708 69966  
Schroder Wagg 10.10 11.06 0708 697733  
Telford 10.10 11.01 01 236 0932  
T&R 7 day 10.57 11.08 01 236 0932  
Tyrant 7 day 10.25 10.85 0272 72241  
Tyrant 10.41 10.91 0272 72241  
UDT 7 day 10.50 10.93 01 528 4881  
Western Trust 10.25 10.75 0752 28161  
Henderson Money Market 10.2 10.88 01 538 5757  
M & H 10.3 10.88 01 538 4588  
HFC Trust 7 day 10.5 10.77 01 238 8381

**National Savings Bank**  
Ordinary accounts - interest 6 per cent on £500 minimum on deposit for whole of 1984, otherwise 3 per cent. Investment Account - 12% interest paid without deduction of tax, monthly notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £50,000.  
National Savings Certificates 28th Issue  
Return totally free of income and capital gains tax, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five-year term of 9.00 per cent, maximum investment £5,000.  
National Savings Income Bond  
Min. investment £2,000 - max. £50,000. Interest - 12.75 per cent variable at six weeks notice - paid monthly without deduction of tax. Repayment at 3 or 6 months notice - check penalties.  
National Savings 2nd index-linked certificates  
Maximum investment £10,000, excluding holdings of other issues. Return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail price index. Supplement of 0.2 per cent paid to new investors, existing holders receive a 2.4 per cent supplement between October 1983 and October 1984 4 per cent bonus if held full five years to maturity. Retirement issue. Certificates purchased in September 1979, £180.93 including bonus and supplement.  
National Savings Deposit Bond  
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Type \_\_\_\_\_

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

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Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Amount available for investment \_\_\_\_\_  
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## NEWS IN BRIEF

● **WERELDHAVE** (figures in thousands guilders) Investment income for six months to June 30 (18,326). After tax 811,000 (£19,000), equivalent to 4.94 guilders per share (4.61). Interim dividend guilders 4.50 (4.25).

● **JOHNSON GROUP CLEANERS** has purchased Al Phillips, Nevada, for \$4.6m cash. Al Phillips is a retail drycleaning business with nine shops having an estimated 30 to 40 per cent share of the market in Las Vegas.

● **ELBAR INDUSTRIAL** has disposed of its agricultural retail dealerships, Elbar Grantham (Grantham and Stamford branches only) and Elbar Ravenhill, to Sharnan and Ladbury and Harris Agricultural Group respectively.

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Amount of Monthly Savings \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Rate \_\_\_\_\_  
Are you a member of a Company Pension Scheme? \_\_\_\_\_  
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Gold & Prec	Bid	Offer	Change	Yield
Gold	417	417	+0.4	2.2%
(Account Units)	412	418	+0.4	2.3%
Japan (Unit)	46.8	46.8	-0.2	0.3%
(Account Units)	46.8	46.8	-0.2	0.3%
UK Mkt	437	465	-0.9%	
(Account Units)	437	465	-0.9%	
US Spec	51.8	55.2	-0.2	0.8%
US Spec	51.8	55.2	-0.2	0.8%
Swiss (Unit)	279.9	291.4	+2.0	2.1%
(Account Units)	279.9	291.4	+2.0	2.1%

At the figures shown are after tax for a basic rate taxpayer based on an investment of £10,000 on 23 February 1979 over a period of five years, assuming the typical amount that would have been payable for each in Bank, Building Society, and Investment Bond on 23 February 1984.

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**COST OF DYING****Co-op cuts price of funerals**

Last week's article on a scheme to cut the cost of funerals produced a prompt response from Ilkeston Cooperative Society, anxious to let readers know of its cut-price offer.

Mr Kenneth Scott, chief executive officer said: "This is very simple and merely requires the consumer to lodge any amount with us in £10 units to join our Funeral Insurance Scheme. How it works in practice is, if somebody gives us £400 for a funeral on the life of a named person, then £400 is set aside for that person, but at the same time we return £200 in vouchers which can be used to spend anywhere in the store on food or non-food items."

"In our scheme, people are able to provide for their funeral and at the same time, we return half of it to them so that they have the ability to buy clothing, footwear, or even a holiday."

Ilkeston also has a free £100 grant which is given to any consumer on the death of any person in the family if the funeral is conducted by the Ilkeston's own funeral department. Details from Ilkeston Cooperative Society, 12 South Street, Ilkeston, Derby DE7 5SG. (Tel: (0602) 327777).

LB

**Covenants provide a big tax perk**

Children are back at school this week and parents who have opted for private education will have to find anything up to £1,600 for just one term's fees.

"Grandparents are willing to help, but the problem is getting them actually to commit themselves", wrote one reader of *The Times* who wanted advice on school fees schemes.

The cash outflow does not stop when the child goes to university. The threshold for a "parent's income below which a student will qualify for the full grant of £2,100 (London University and those living in halls of residence) is a modest £5,800. Where parents both work and the joint incomes put them in the £20,000 plus bracket, the student will qualify for only a few hundred pounds of grant down to a statutory minimum of £205.

The answer to both problems - school fees and maintaining a student - is a deed of covenant, a legally binding agreement for seven years or more which has considerable tax advantages.

In the case of a child under 18, anyone except the child's parents can covenant money to the child and obtain the relevant tax advantages. If the child is over 18 years, the parents can also covenant money and obtain tax relief.

Generally, the grandparents of anyone else should not covenant money to a student child over 18 because this covenanted



Expensive Eton: Relatives and the taxman can contribute through covenants

income will be taken into account when assessing the student's entitlement to a grant.

However, if the parents' income already precludes the child from receiving anything other than the statutory minimum grant of £205, then money covenanted by grandparents will have no effect.

All deeds of covenant work on the same principle: the giver must be a taxpayer and the recipient, the child or student, must be a non-taxpayer. Every £100 covenanted in this way

**SCHOOL FEES**

The problem is that neither gives you any guidance on how much to covenant: the effect on a student's entitlement to unemployment benefit or supplementary benefit; the effect on a student's entitlement to a grant; and a number of related topics. You can, however, obtain most of this information from the National Union of Students' leaflet on Student Covenants.

The Consumers' Association produces a do-it-yourself kit, *Which covenant kit? Students*. This will not cope with school fees covenants, however, which need to be written in trust. Bourke Publishers produces a kit which caters for school fees covenants (handy for encouraging grandparents to cough up) and student covenants. It contains full instructions for completing both types as well as legal seals.*School Fees and Student Covenants Kit*, Bourke Publishers, PO Box 109, London SW3 9JP, £4.50, including p & p. *The Which Covenant Kit: Students*, The Consumers Association, Castlemead, Gascoyne Way, Hertford, SG14 1LH, £4.95, including p & p. Forms only for student covenants available free from local tax offices (IR47 Student Covenant). Free covenant form available to students opening an account with Barclays Bank.

Lorna Bourke

**NATIONAL INSURANCE****Untangling rules on maternity benefit**

One effect of ending the married women's option to pay a lower National Insurance contribution is an increase in the number who can claim maternity allowance.

It can be a pleasant surprise to receive an allowance for a second child born some years after the first without having to go back to work or pay more contributions.

However, while some have successfully received a second payment of maternity allowance (now worth £25.95 a week for up to 18 weeks), others have not been so successful.

Maternity allowance is covered by complicated rules on stamps. Basically, they mean that National Insurance paid in any tax year allows claims for benefit to be made during the 12 months from the middle of the following March.

The best way to show how the system works is to look at the cases of two mothers - Mrs M and Mrs B.

Mrs M's first baby was born in December 1982. She stopped work in September 1982 and has not worked since. She received maternity allowance for her first child, qualifying through the National Insurance stamps she paid in 1980/81.

She plans to have a second child early next year and asks if she will qualify for maternity allowance again. The answer

appears to be yes, provided the baby is born before March 23.

Payment of maternity allowance for the second baby will be based on the National Insurance Mrs M paid in the tax year 1982-83.

However, should the baby be due after March 23 1983, things will be different. She will not be able to get the allowance because she will not have worked in the appropriate tax year, which would then be 1983-84.

Mrs B's first baby was born in February 1982. She stopped work in November 1981 and she, too, received her maternity allowance because of her National Insurance payments in the 1980-81 tax year. She did not go back to work either.

She had her second baby at the beginning of April this year. But she was not able to get a second payment of maternity allowance, although she had been away from work a shorter time between babies than Mrs M will have been. The reason for this is that to get the allowance for her second child, she would have had to have worked during the tax year 1982-83. She did not, and so could not claim any benefit.

Anyone who thinks she might be in this situation should check Leaflet NI 17a "Maternity Benefits" from DHSS offices gives full details.

Baby born, or expected between	Qualifying tax year
21 March 1982 - 19 March 1983	8 April 1982 - 5 April 1983
20 March 1983 - 17 March 1984	6 April 1983 - 5 April 1984
18 March 1984 - 23 March 1985	6 April 1984 - 5 April 1985

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Although past performance cannot necessarily be taken as a guide to the future, and unit values can go down as well as up, £10,000 invested in June 1976 increased to £112,681 (including reinvested income) by April 1984.

\*Assuming your Capital Gains Tax allowance of £5,600 is not exceeded.

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## FAMILY MONEY

## Cheap home loans

Almost certainly the cheapest mortgage money on offer is available through Chase de Vere, the financial consultant. "We have money for home loans of £40,000 and above at 12.25 per cent," says Mr Paul Marks, Chase de Vere's managing director. Homebuyers can borrow up to 70 per cent of the purchase price or valuation (whichever is the lower), and the advance is based on two-and-a-half times the earnings of the main breadwinner plus the income of a partner.

Curiously, smaller loans cost more, with mortgages in the £20,000 to £40,000 bracket working out at 12.75 per cent (though there is no extra charge for endowment-linked loans). Homebuyers in this category can borrow up to 95 per cent of the purchase price or valuation. Details from: Mr Paul Marks, Chase de Vere, 125 Pall Mall, London SW1 (Tel: 01-930 7422).

## Fund interest

Britannia reports many hundreds of inquiries wanting information on its new Business Expansion Fund, launched last

weekend. "It is early days yet but there has been a lot of interest in the fund," said Mr Richard Segge, who is responsible for the new fund.

As with all BES funds, investors in Britannia's Second Business Expansion Fund qualify for tax relief at their highest rate paid, on up to £40,000 worth of investment.

Britannia has a lot of experience in this field and investors in, for example, its Britannia Smaller Companies unit trust have seen a lump sum of £1,000 grow to well over £5,000 over the past seven years. Details of the new fund are available from Britannia Group of Investment Companies Ltd, Salisbury House, 31 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 5QL. Tel: 01-588 2777.

## Partners in finance

Lancashire Yorkshire Financial Services Group, which runs the friendly society of that name, has become a limited partner in the Huddersfield stockbroking firm of Batty, Wimpenny & Dawson. "Our link with Batty, Wimpenny & Dawson is very exciting and will play an important role in

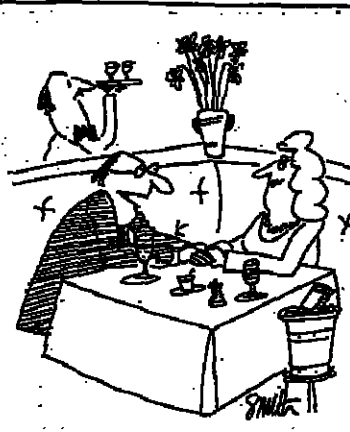
enabling our clients to benefit from dealing with the L & Y group which can now provide a total financial management service, particularly for today's private investor," Mr Peter Kent, of Lancashire & Yorkshire, commented.

The L & Y group of companies can now offer access to a range of financial management services, including fund management, corporate and private portfolio management, corporate finance, tax planning and life and pensions, consultancy through its member companies, L & Y Managers Ltd, and Lancashire & Yorkshire Investment Management Ltd, Mr Kent said.

The latter company has more than 100,000 clients and is a member of Nasdim (National Association of Security Dealers and Investment Managers), Lancashire & Yorkshire Assurance Society, the tax free friendly society, has some 30,000 policyholders.

## Fund for thought

The world financial climate of the past six months has provided a poor background for investors in gold, according to M&G, the investment manager. "Gold shares



"I may not be rich, Miranda, but I do have access to enormous loan facilities!"

started the period well but then reacted," the firm says. Although the increase in the unit price of M&G's Gold and General Fund is relatively modest, the fund has continued to outperform the sterling gold bullion

price - though this is not terribly exciting since gold was virtually static over the first six months of this year. However, when the gold price does start to move up, investors in the M&G fund should do better than direct investors in Kruggerands or bullion.

## Tax loophole

Tax relief on life assurance premiums is still available to the self-employed and anyone in a job without a company pension scheme. This is obtainable when life cover is written through a S226A policy on a pension fund, and many insurers are quietly adding to the range of policies available through this route.

Latest to take advantage of the loophole is Clerical Medical and General which already has S226A level term assurance but is adding family income protection, level decreasing term assurance and mortgage protection.

The big advantage to the policyholder is that income tax relief at the highest rate paid up to 60 per cent is obtainable on all pension schemes and these S226A life policies qualify for this higher tax relief. Straight life policies only qualified for tax

relief at 15 per cent until it was removed in the last Budget.

## Life cover study

A third of adults in Britain have no life assurance, according to a survey quoted by Mr John Bowls, of the British Insurance Brokers' Association.

He was speaking at the launch of BIBA's life assurance week, due to take place from October 1. It is one of a series of "weeks" held in recent years on themes including mortgage, small firms insurance and family insurance. The aim is to increase public understanding of insurance and the role of brokers in providing impartial advice.

Mr Bowls said: "Other statistics show that the average sum assured is under £5,000. This is less than a year's average earnings for a man in full-time employment. For most families, it would be insufficient to pay off outstanding financial commitments, like mortgage and bank loans, let alone provide an income."

A leaflet entitled *Sleep Easy - cover yourself with life assurance* is available from BIBA, BIBA House, 14 Bevis Marks, London EC3A 7NT (Tel: 01-623 9043).

## MORTGAGES

## Women buy cheaper older homes

Women tend to buy cheaper, smaller and older homes than men, according to a study of 83,100 borrowers from Nationwide Building Society.

The study shows that 12,300 or 14.7 per cent of borrowers surveyed were women main borrowers. Of these, 35.5 per cent bought the oldest category of property, pre-1919, compared with 23.6 per cent of men borrowers. Given that women tend to earn considerably less than men, the findings of the survey are hardly surprising.

Women also bought a higher proportion of terraced houses, flats and maisonettes than men and few bought detached houses. This also reflects the generally lower earning capacity of women.

"The most marked difference is in flats/maisonettes, which 25.3 per cent of female borrowers purchased against 9.1 per cent of males, while 36.8 per cent of women bought terraced houses compared with 31.2 per cent of males, says Nationwide.

However, women tend to buy a home at a younger age, according to the building society. About 22 per cent of female borrowers were below the age of 25 compared with only 18.3 per cent of males.

Many more women borrowers (61 per cent) were single, compared with 21 per cent of males.

The average weekly income of women covered by the survey was, at £140.39, considerably less than male earnings at £182.35 - a 23 per cent difference. While the average price paid by women for their homes was 18 per cent below the price paid by men, women borrowers were granted slightly higher percentage advances than men borrowers.

Lorna Bourke

## EMERGENCIES

## Hotline household protection

A breakdown in the central heating system can be a nightmare, especially if there are children, elderly or sick people in the family. And the cost of emergency repairs is high.

A new home breakdown policy called Repaireur from Lombard Elizabethan is designed to insure you against the cost of repairing failures or malfunctions in the five main working systems within the home - central heating, plumbing, gas, electricity and drainage.

Repaireur does, however, go considerably further than any existing policy in providing a 24-hour, 365 day Home Hotline service for instant advice and help by experts.

Lombard Elizabethan says that many months of research and negotiation have gone into this policy. The 24-hour service element, for example, has been achieved through negotiations with various national organizations and trade associations to

set up a nationwide network of quality firms of central heating engineers, plumbers, electricians and other trades who can be relied upon to respond to call-out from Lombard Elizabethan's Home Hotline staff.

Repaireur is not cheap, although it does provide unlimited cover for repairs, no matter how much they cost. The average monthly cost works out at £9.80.

"Repaireur is a completely new concept in home breakdown insurance," said Mr Michael Bright, general manager of Lombard Elizabethan. "We are confident that the policy will appeal strongly to home owners only too aware of the nightmare of trying to find a plumber on a Sunday night in January to deal with an emergency."

The agreements with contractors for the Home Hotline service "mean that there is little likelihood that any other company will be able to introduce a

similar policy to compete with us on quality of service."

The terms and conditions of the policy are quite tight. First, there is a general exclusion for any claim which takes place within one calendar month of your taking out the policy. And the first £20 of each claim has to be found by the policyholder.

Hot water and central heating systems manufactured more than 15 years ago are not covered, nor is electrical wiring more than 25 years old unless approved by a current electricity board report.

Solar heating systems, lawn sprinklers, swimming pool heating and filtering plants, air conditioning and any property used for business purposes are all excluded. If you set your central heating boiler incorrectly or fail to maintain any of your systems you could be refused a claim, and the policy will not cover the cost of routine maintenance.

Policyholders are obliged to

enter into an annual service agreement in respect of any gas solid fuel or oil burning boiler or gas water heater, and the first annual service must be carried out within 14 months from the date of the last service.

Perhaps most important of all, this is an annual contract and the company reserves the right not to renew it. The company also reserves the right to appoint or approve the contractor who will undertake repair or replacement, so it is essential that the 24-hour hotline works as efficiently as Lombard Elizabethan claims it will.

Perhaps the best way to approach this is to add up all your household repair bills over the past year and if they come to more than £120, it is worth considering this Repaireur policy. Details from Lombard Elizabethan Insurance, Seventh Floor, Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 3DX.

Lorna Bourke

## Income funds dominate top of the performance tables

With markets jumping around like a yo-yo for no apparent reason, - the FT index was down nearly 17 points on Wednesday, picked up 9 points on Thursday and is now back to 851.7 - it is reassuring to see the old stalwarts of the unit trust world, the income funds, at the top of the performance tables.

Apart from two Japan funds Fidelity Japan and Govett Japan Growth in first and eighth place respectively the top 10 performers are income funds, indeed 15 of the top 20 come into this category.

Target is still doing well with two funds, its Income and Special Situations trusts are in ninth and tenth positions. "I still think income funds have something left in them," said Mr David Liss of Target. "If anyone is putting money into the UK I would still go for an income fund. Target Income fund has been in the top 50 best performing funds for over five years."

## UNIT TRUST PERFORMANCE

Current value of £100 invested over 8 months to September 1st

Fidelity Japan	£133.3
Mauritius High Income	131.6
Warley Income	125.9
Oppenheimer Income & Growth	125.5
M & G Midland & General	123.6
Framlington Extra Income	123.3
TR Income Growth	122.5
Govett Japan Growth	122.5
Target Income	122.3
Target Special Situations	121.1

Sources: Financial Services Group, which runs the friendly society of that name, has become a limited partner in the Huddersfield stockbroking firm of Batty, Wimpenny & Dawson. "Our link with Batty, Wimpenny & Dawson is very exciting and will play an important role in

How has Target managed to keep its Special Situations fund in the top 10? "It is invested in recovery stocks, energy and bid situations," Mr Liss explained.

Mr Liss is, however, wary of the United States. "We are not overly enthusiastic about the States short-term, although on an 18 month view we think it will come right."

This view is shared by Mr

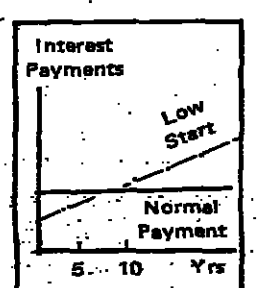
Tim Miller of Framlington whose Extra Income trust features at number six in the performance table.

His recommendation for anyone investing new money is Framlington International Growth. "This is 60 per cent invested in the United States, 18 per cent in Japan, 14 per cent in the UK and 4 per cent in the Far East."

Oppenheimer, the fund managers, still have their Income and Growth trust in the top 10. "In our case at least, the performance is due to the rise in the underlying stocks rather than the effect of reinvested income," Mr David Stevenson explained. "The yield on the fund at just under 5 per cent is not quite as high as some because we have concentrated on stocks which have a high yield, and also prospects of steadily rising income streams. But we are also looking for long-term growth."

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We are now launching The Second Britannia Business Expansion Fund. Investors may subscribe from a minimum

of £2,000 to a maximum of £40,000 and can obtain tax relief on the qualifying investments made by the Fund.

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For full details of how to invest in our new Business Expansion Fund, please complete the coupon below for a copy of the Memorandum inviting participation in the Fund and a free copy of the detailed initial report on our first Business Expansion Fund. As the list for applications will close on 12th October 1984, you are advised to send off immediately for information. Investors will be treated on a first come, first served basis.



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(Note: Investments in unquoted companies carry higher risks as well as the chances of higher rewards. And so before deciding to invest in the Fund you should seek professional advice. This advertisement does not constitute an invitation to invest. Investment may be made only on the basis of the detailed memorandum describing the Fund.

Please send me details of the Second Britannia Business Expansion Fund Limited including a copy of the first report for the Britannia Business Expansion Fund launched in 1983.

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T/S/9

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# Notts should prevail but rain may have final say

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

HOVE: Sussex (5pts) drew with Nottinghamshire (5).

The county championship, sponsored by Britannia Assurance, enters its last phase today with Nottinghamshire and Essex running neck and neck. Although Nottinghamshire have a four-point lead as they prepare to meet Somerset at Taunton, Essex face slightly the easier final match, against Lancashire at Old Trafford.

There is always the weather, of course. In 1974 Worcester was the title only because Hampshire, needing no more than a point or two, were kept off the field for the last week of the campaign. Assuming that rain plays no part this time, Essex will need to beat Lancashire outright if Nottinghamshire, as they should do, collect five bonus points at Taunton. This, I suppose, must make Nottinghamshire the marginal favourites.

But Somerset, who have just overhauled Gloucestershire, look to be playing as well as at any time in the season and Botham who captains them would not doubt be delighted to upset the apple cart as a last act before going into hibernation.

Lancashire, for their part, have not won at Old Trafford this season. On the other hand they are not often beaten there and Essex may need to be at their best to win.

There were three parts to yesterday's match at Hove, which Nottinghamshire won it would have put them 20 points ahead of Essex and almost home and dry. Still 225 runs behind Sussex, at the start of play, with six wickets

standing. Nottinghamshire spent the morning making the 89 more they needed for full batting points. Hadlee rattled off 31 in 16 balls, but in the end Saxby, struggling with a virus, and Hemmings had to cobble together 34 for the last wicket to get Nottinghamshire up to 300.

The afternoon was devoted to seeing that Sussex added enough runs to their first innings lead 135 to declare at tea. Although Nottinghamshire did all they could to see that this was so (Randall and Broad did most of the bowling, Hadlee none) Sussex played so indecisively that Barclay was obliged to bat on for nine balls into the final session.

When French succeeded in giving away 22 runs in the first over afterwards, all to Greig, Barclay was left with an equation which he considered fair to Sussex, fair to Nottinghamshire, and fair to Essex. It left Nottinghamshire 160 score 277 in 35 overs - at a rate, that is, of almost eight an over. It has been done before and could just have been done again.

The pitch had lasted unexpectedly well; the outfield was very fast and the Sussex attack could have been collared by the likes of Hadlee and Rice. Eight runs came off the first over and eight off the next; but Mendis, substituting for Gould behind the stumps, held an excellent catch to send back Broad; Randall soon went and when Barclay bowled Robinson Nottinghamshire were 59 for three in the eleventh over.

When there was then a period of almost total darkness, with Nottinghamshire by now needing nine an over, Rice and

Johnson gave up the chase. They went off for bad light. Ten minutes later the sun was out again and the match finished with Sussex trying to defy every probability and finish off Nottinghamshire in the last 20 overs.

**SUSSEX:** First innings 428 for 8 dec (P W G Parker 105, G S in final 80 not out, A P Wells 99, E E Hemmings 5 for 11).

**Second innings**  
G S in final 80 not out, A P Wells 99, E E Hemmings 5 for 11.  
G S in final 80 not out, A P Wells 99, E E Hemmings 5 for 11.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:** First innings 160 for 3 dec (P W G Parker 105, G S in final 80 not out, A P Wells 99, E E Hemmings 5 for 11).

**Second innings**  
P W G Parker 105, G S in final 80 not out, A P Wells 99, E E Hemmings 5 for 11.

**FULL OF WICKETS:** 1-13, 2-19, 3-39, 4-101, 5-157, 6-141.

**BOWLING:** Cooper 5-1-5-0, Rice 2-0-0-2, French 2-0-0-2, Johnson 2-0-14-1, French 1-0-0-2.

**LEICESTERSHIRE:** First innings 451 for 10 dec (J E Morris 125, G M Gower 77, A J Lamb 61).

**Second innings**  
J E Morris 125, G M Gower 77, A J Lamb 61.

**FULL OF WICKETS:** 1-14, 2-25, 3-41, 4-51, 5-143, 6-194, 7-257, 8-258, 9-258.

**BOWLING:** Agnew 11-2-36-0, C H Fawcett 10-3-44-0, Cook 8-3-17-2, Willey 10-3-44-0, Parsons 8-3-42-1, Butcher 10-3-44-0.

**LEICESTERSHIRE:** First innings 305 for 2 dec (J E Morris 125, G M Gower 77, A J Lamb 61).

**Second innings**  
J E Morris 125, G M Gower 77, A J Lamb 61.

**FULL OF WICKETS:** 1-14, 2-25, 3-41, 4-51, 5-143, 6-194, 7-257, 8-258, 9-258.

**BOWLING:** Agnew 11-2-36-0, C H Fawcett 10-3-44-0, Cook 8-3-17-2, Willey 10-3-44-0, Parsons 8-3-42-1, Butcher 10-3-44-0.

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**FULL OF WICKETS:** 1-14, 2-25, 3-41, 4-51, 5-143, 6-194, 7-257, 8-258, 9-258.

## Whitaker helps restore balance

By Peter Ball

LEICESTERSHIRE (7 pts) drew with Derbyshire (4).

In the final two periods of play, ball confronted but on equal terms for the first time in the match, while wickets going down while 245 runs were scored. The balance, however, had not tilted quite far enough for Derbyshire's bowlers to claim the final wicket and deserved win, Cook and Agnew surviving the final 13 balls after a resounding 117 by Whitaker, the fifth century of the match, had given his team an outside chance of victory.

The first period of the day had followed the pattern of the previous six. Derbyshire's fifth century of the season being plundered from what can generously be called some uninspired bowling, enabling him to set Leicestershire to score 338 in 70 overs. A sizeable target, but by no means a mean one.

In spite of Whitaker's efforts, it proved to be always slightly beyond Leicestershire's reach. Moreover, by far the most accurate fast bowler on display, removed both opening batsmen in a useful spell with Flacey chipping in to claim Willey and Booth at 51 for four, after 17 overs, Leicestershire's hopes looked negligible.

Whitaker's arrival breathed fresh life into Leicestershire. He reasserted the primacy of the bat in stands of 92 with Gower, 51 with Clift and 63 with Parsons.

The loss of Gower and the Clift made little difference to his intent as Parsons joined in the assault after a cautious beginning had suggested that the chase had been called off.

With 10 overs to go, 81 were needed but then Parsons went down the pitch to Miller and was stumped. Incomprehensibly, Whitaker fell the same way in Moir's next over, to end a fine innings containing 11 fours and three sixes, and the ball was back on top.

**DERBYSHIRE:** First innings 451 for 10 dec (J E Morris 125, G M Gower 77, A J Lamb 61).

**Second innings**  
J E Morris 125, G M Gower 77, A J Lamb 61.

**FULL OF WICKETS:** 1-14, 2-25, 3-41, 4-51, 5-143, 6-194, 7-257, 8-258, 9-258.

**BOWLING:** Agnew 11-2-36-0, C H Fawcett 10-3-44-0, Cook 8-3-17-2, Willey 10-3-44-0, Parsons 8-3-42-1, Butcher 10-3-44-0.

**LEICESTERSHIRE:** First innings 305 for 2 dec (J E Morris 125, G M Gower 77, A J Lamb 61).

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J E Morris 125, G M Gower 77, A J Lamb 61.

**FULL OF WICKETS:** 1-14, 2-25, 3-41, 4-51, 5-143, 6-194, 7-257, 8-258, 9-258.



Putting on the style: Howard Clark follows a putt into the hole at Sunningdale yesterday (Photograph: Chris Cole)

## Clark takes outward bound course home

By Mitchell Platt

With one stroke of indecision, Howard Clark threatened to destroy the outward bound course at Sunningdale yesterday. That he survived potential disaster at the south hole provided ample evidence of his renewed durability following what, for him, was a summer of discontent.

Clark could hardly contain his excitement on the outward bound, as he prised his way through the magical 30 barrier for the first time in his professional career. In the end, his nine hole score of 28 was to prove the foundation for a second round of 65, which gave him a half way aggregate of 131, nine under par, and a two stroke lead over Jeff Hawkes (63), of South Africa, and Gordon Brand Junior (66).

Even so, when he selected, with some trepidation, a four-iron for his approach to the tenth, (473 yards), it led the Yorkshireman towards the prospect of a colossal calamity. The problem was that Clark felt the five iron might be a better club for the job and he made a hesitant hit, then watched in dismay as the ball curved almost straight into the trees.

In truth Clark is troubled by hands which readily perspire and there is the constant possibility of a slip losing a firm grip on a club. He confessed afterwards that it was one of the worst shots of his life although there was a satisfactory recovery as he escaped from the trees, through a few foot gaps, so that only one shot was eventually lost.

The intriguing aspect of Clark's latest resurgence, initiated by finishing runner up in the European Masters in Switzerland last week, is that he has turned to the patient approach which wreaked such golden rewards in the spring. Then he won the Madrid Open and, four weeks later, the PGA championship. But he lost his way during the next three months by expecting too much of himself.

Now, he would seem to be firmly back on the straight and narrow as he emphasised with his outward 29. It was the product of some measured golf even if he owed much to himself.

**Peete leads**  
Sutton, Massachusetts (AP) - Peete, veteran American Calvin Peete, healthy again after collapsing in withering June heat in the US Open, fired a five-under-par 66 yesterday to take the first round lead in the Bank of Boston Classic.

**McEvoy misses out**  
Peter McEvoy, the Walker Cup golfer, required a three under par 68 to become Britain's first plus three handicapper over his home course at Capt Heath yesterday and was on target after 13 holes in the English club champions tournament, but dropped two shots over the finishing stretch to record 72.

## Champion proves too strong for her bandaged opponent

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Flushing Meadows

Martina Navratilova, who has won five consecutive grand slam singles titles, reached the final of the United States championship by beating Wendy Turnbull 6-4, 6-1 in 55 minutes yesterday. Since she was beaten in last year's French championships, Miss Navratilova has played 109 singles matches and has lost only one of them - to Hana Mandlikova in California last January.

Miss Turnbull beat Miss Navratilova in a semi-final here seven years ago. But the little Australian has since been inhibited by a few stresses and strains - she appeared on court yesterday with bandages on an arm and a leg - whereas Miss Navratilova has gone from strength to strength physically, mentally and competitively.

In the first set Miss Navratilova missed the mark with too many first serves. Miss Turnbull, always adept at returning service, managed to break the champion's service twice in a row (not an easy thing to do). Miss Turnbull's problem was that her own service was even more vulnerable. Moreover, she did not look all that lissome when lunging for a wide forehand.

After that tough set, which lasted 37 minutes, Miss Navratilova was more at ease and began to serve better. By contrast, Miss Turnbull's form declined and in the second set she could muster only 10 points. Martina told us later: "Martina is beatable but it has to be a serve-and-volleyer. Once she's at the net, it's difficult to pass her."

The line-up for the men's semi-finals was completed when John McEnroe beat Gene Mayer 7-5, 6-3, 6-2 in a controversial match between players who, in different ways, show a lot of imagination and delicacy of touch. McEnroe marred the occasion with some boorish asides but the tennis was always good and often superb. It says much for Mayer's returns that he was a break up in the first and second sets.

The last four men are the same as the first four at Wimbledon - the first time that has happened since 1969. This time, though, the pairings are different: McEnroe Jimmy Connors and Pat Cash v Ivan Lendl. Connors beat John Lloyd 7-5, 6-2, 6-0. Lloyd was the first British player for 18 years to reach the quarter-finals and he has won a total of £18,500 from singles and doubles.

During an hour-long first set there was an enduring, if faint, hope that Lloyd might become Britain's first semi-finalist since Mike Sangster lost to Rod Laver in 1961. Lloyd was serving for 4-1 lead. That game he suggested later, was the most important of the match. Connors, though, created authority out of adversity by winning 16 points out of 18.

Serving at 3-5 and 0-30 down, Lloyd came within two points of losing the set. It says much for his new found competitive resilience that not long afterwards he had three points for a 6-5 lead, on his own service, and then had four break points for 6-6. Connors was physically shaky when serving for the tie-break but two loose service returns on the forehand cost Lloyd the set.

Connors, being the kind of man he is, tightened the screw with a break to 2-1 in the second set. He was never in trouble again and in the last game of that set was sufficiently relaxed to hurdle over a court side barrier and to take a sip from a spectator's cold drink. For more than half the match Lloyd maintained a level of performance that, until these championships, we had suspected was beyond his ability. The structure of his game showed a few stress fractures in the second set. The third was a formality. Connors had a run of 15 points in the last game.

The dream was good while it lasted. Lloyd's tennis has been a success story predictably arrested by ultimate failure. Lloyd could not serve strongly enough to win cheap points. He could not match the controlled power and depth of the champion's ground strokes, but Lloyd refused to accept the logic of all that. For an hour and more he raised the level of his game to break the point. He had to do that in order to stay with Connors. But Connors could improve on the first set and Lloyd could not.

**RESULTS FROM FLUSHING MEADOW**  
WOMEN'S SINGLES: Semi-finals: M Navratilova (Czech) 6-4, 6-1; W Turnbull (Aus) 6-4, 6-1.  
MEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-finals: J Connors (US) 7-5, 6-3, 6-2; G Mayer (US) 6-3, 6-2, 6-0; J McEnroe (US) 7-5, 6-3, 6-2; P Cash (Aus) 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.  
WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Quarter-finals: C Navratilova (Czech) & M Navratilova (Czech) 6-3, 6-2, 6-0; J McEnroe (US) & P Cash (Aus) 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.  
MEN'S DOUBLES: Quarter-finals: J Connors (US) & P Cash (Aus) 6-3, 6-2, 6-0; J McEnroe (US) & P Cash (Aus) 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

**FOOTBALL**  
LIVERPOOL: Liverpool 2, Arsenal 1.  
MANCHESTER UNITED: Manchester United 2, Tottenham 1.  
NEWCASTLE: Newcastle 1, Liverpool 1.  
SUNDERLAND: Sunderland 1, Liverpool 1.

**HOCKEY**  
CANADA: Canada 3, USSR 2.  
USSR: USSR 2, Canada 3.

**BASEBALL**  
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Houston Astros 14, San Francisco Giants 2.  
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Houston Astros 14, San Francisco Giants 2.

**OTHER SCOREBOARDS**  
Worce v Northants  
Glamorgan v Warwick

**OTHER SCOREBOARDS**  
Worce v Northants  
Glamorgan v Warwick

## Kent batting plan goes wrong

By Marcus Williams

LORD'S: Middlesex (5pts) drew with Kent (6).

A tedious final day of the first class season at headquarters came to life in its closing stages when Mike Gatting reclaimed his position as the summer's finest batsman-maker only a few hours after losing it.

Handsome though Gatting batted the innings had a hollow ring about it as he was confronted for much of the time by the occasional spin bowling of Potter and Aslet before Taverner finally introduced himself into the attack. Gatting was well served by his partner, Slack, who gave him the bowling as much as he could once the landmark was in view. Their stand was worth 128 and Gatting declared as soon as he reached his hundred.

Taverner's decision to bat on at the start of the day, in the hope of achieving a lead of around 120 and then leaving Middlesex out on a wearing pitch, did not profit him. Unenterprising batting and the sustained accuracy of Emburey, who bowled a further 20 overs of high quality spin, meant that Kent achieved only a meagre lead by lunchtime.

Kent got themselves into such a tangle that they had only four balls to spare when they achieved their third batting point. Aslet, in process they had presented Middlesex with an unexpected additional point for bowling.

Philippe Edmunds, who was suspended for a second day's disciplinary reasons, returns to the Middlesex side for the game against Gloucestershire which starts today at Bristol. He replaces John Carr.

**MIDDLESEX:** First innings 272 for 8 dec (P T Rayner 81, G W Johnson 4 for 75).

**Second innings**  
P T Rayner 81, G W Johnson 4 for 75.

**FULL OF WICKETS:** 1-13, 2-19, 3-39, 4-101, 5-157, 6-141.

**BOWLING:** Cooper 5-1-5-0, Rice 2-0-0-2, French 2-0-0-2, Johnson 2-0-14-1, French 1-0-0-2.

**LEICESTERSHIRE:** First innings 451 for 10 dec (J E Morris 125, G M Gower 77, A J Lamb 61).

## Gatting's record reply

By Ivo Tennant

The record for the fastest century of the season was broken twice yesterday. At the day's start it was held by Mike Gatting, who lost it to Allan Lamb before regaining it in the afternoon.

Kent at Lord's, Gatting completed his century in 79 minutes with four fours in an over off Taverner. The attack was rather more friendly than Hampshire's was in July when he set his previous record in an 85-minute innings.

Lamb's century, for Northamptonshire at Worcester, was his first in the County Championship this summer, and came in 83 minutes. It included six sixes, which were scored, as were all of his runs, at recognized bowlers.

The Warwickshire fast bowler Willie Hogg, who has not played county championship cricket, this summer because of knee trouble, will be re-engaged next season provided he can satisfy the county about his fitness.

**Worcestershire:** First innings 254 for 5 dec (P J Nicholas 74, S Smith 10 for 11).

**Second innings**  
P J Nicholas 74, S Smith 10 for 11.

**FULL OF WICKETS:** 1-13, 2-19, 3-39, 4-101, 5-157, 6-141.

**BOWLING:** Cooper 5-1-5-0, Rice 2-0-0-2, French 2-0-0-2, Johnson 2-0-14-1, French 1-0-0-2.

**LEICESTERSHIRE:** First innings 451 for 10 dec (J E Morris 125, G M Gower 77, A J Lamb 61).

**Second innings**  
J E Morris 125, G M Gower 77, A J Lamb 61.

**FULL OF WICKETS:** 1-13, 2-19, 3-39, 4-101, 5-157, 6-141.

## Tailenders defiant

By Richard Streeton

SCARBOROUGH: Yorkshire (2 pts) drew with Hampshire (3).

Yorkshire's last two, between Sidbottom and Oldham, remained together through the final 11 overs to bring their side an unexpected draw. It brought a tense finish which had seemed improbable earlier when Yorkshire's main batsmen let themselves down after being set 302 in 73 overs to win.

There was help from the spinners on a wearing pitch but several poor strokes were played before the second half of the Yorkshire order prolonged the match.

Full marks, though, to both captains for conjuring an enthralling day's play from this match after Wednesday's washout. Yorkshire declared at their overnight score 146 runs behind, and Hampshire gathered break runs until

**YORKSHIRE:** First innings 108 for 1 dec (Bowling: Cooper 5-1-5-0, Rice 2-0-0-2, French 2-0-0-2, Johnson 2-0-14-1, French 1-0-0-2).

**Second innings**  
Bowling: Cooper 5-1-5-0, Rice 2-0-0-2, French 2-0-0-2, Johnson 2-0-14-1, French 1-0-0-2.

**FULL OF WICKETS:** 1-13, 2-19, 3-39, 4-101, 5-157, 6-141.

**BOWLING:** Cooper 5-1-5-0, Rice 2-0-0-2, French 2-0-0-2, Johnson 2-0-14-1, French 1-0-0-2.

**LEICESTERSHIRE:** First innings 451 for 10 dec (J E Morris 125, G M Gower 77, A J Lamb 61).

**Second innings**  
J E Morris 125, G M Gower 77, A J Lamb 61.

**FULL OF WICKETS:** 1-13, 2-19, 3-39, 4-101, 5-157, 6-141.

## Durham miss key men

Misner Counties cricket, by Michael Berry

Club commitments will deprive Durham of several key players for today's Minor Counties final against Cheshire at the County Ground, Worcester. The North-Easterns go into the play-off for the championship, sponsored by United Friendly Insurance, without the services of Westin Raja, their Pakistanis, Paul, a Kenyan all-rounder, and the pace bowler, Johnson.

All three are contracted professionals with their clubs and are needed for vital league games, a situation that must call into question the wisdom of treating the final on a date when there is such a clash of interests. In addition Durham are lacking Slankin, their Indian all-rounder, who has returned to his native country. Among the replacements is Roseberry, an England schoolboy skipper.

Cheshire have faced severe financial problems in the county championship with only Cheshire's former Leicestershire batsman, who is on duty with Boodle in the Liverpool competition. His deputy is J J Hitchcock, one of two John Hitchcocks in the side. J J is a prolific opening batsman and J S is a powerful all-rounder.

For what it is worth, Cheshire have comfortably beaten Durham in the one-day English Estates Trophy

**DURHAM:** First innings 108 for 1 dec (Bowling: Cooper 5-1-5-0, Rice 2-0-0-2, French 2-0-0-2, Johnson 2-0-14-1, French 1-0-0-2).

**Second innings**  
Bowling: Cooper 5-1-5-0, Rice 2-0-0-2, French 2-0-0-2, Johnson 2-0-14-1, French 1-0-0-2.

**FULL OF WICKETS:** 1-13, 2-19, 3-39, 4-101, 5-157, 6-141.

**BOWLING:** Cooper 5-1-5-0, Rice 2-0-0-2, French 2-0-0-2, Johnson 2-0-14-1, French 1-0-0-2.

**LEICESTERSHIRE:** First innings 451 for 10 dec (J E Morris 125, G M Gower 77, A J Lamb 61).

**Second innings**  
J E Morris 125, G M Gower 77, A J Lamb 61.

**FULL OF WICKETS:** 1-13, 2-19, 3-39, 4-101, 5-157, 6-141.

## Clark takes outward bound course home

By Mitchell Platt

With one stroke of indecision, Howard Clark threatened to destroy the outward bound course at Sunningdale yesterday. That he survived potential disaster at the south hole provided ample evidence of his renewed durability following what, for him, was a summer of discontent.

Clark could hardly contain his excitement on the outward bound, as he prised his way through the magical 30 barrier for the first time in his professional career. In the end, his nine hole score of 28 was to prove the foundation for a second round of 65, which gave him a half way aggregate of 131, nine under par, and a two stroke lead over Jeff Hawkes (63), of South Africa, and Gordon Brand Junior (66).

Even so, when he selected, with some trepidation, a four-iron for his approach to the tenth, (473 yards), it led the Yorkshireman towards the prospect of a colossal calamity. The problem was that Clark felt the five iron might be a better club for the job and he made a hesitant hit, then watched in dismay as the ball curved almost straight into the trees.

In truth Clark is troubled by hands which readily perspire and there is the constant possibility of a slip losing a firm grip on a club. He confessed afterwards that it was one of the worst shots of his life although there was a satisfactory recovery as he escaped







## RUGBY UNION

## Hare out of place for a choice encounter with cup holders

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Bath, the John Player Special Cup holders, will find Leicester a slightly reduced circumstance at the Recreation ground today. Where Hill, England's scrum half, might normally have played against his predecessor, Youngs, and the promising Martin against Hare, England's full back in 25 internationals, absenteeism robs the crowds and England's selection of such confrontations. Youngs remains in South Africa and Hare is at a wedding. In addition Evans, the under-23 wing, is receiving treatment to a suspect knee though there is compensation in that Underwood, capped three times on the left wing last season, plays his first game for Leicester this season.

Dodson replaces Hare and Hill will find himself opposed by Hartley, who played three games for Leicester in 1977 before leaving the club for junior rugby. Hartley responded from Matlock to a call for aid after injury to Kenney and played well in Leicester's defeat of Worcester in midweek. He will find Hill and the Bath back row of Spurrell, Simpson and Hall something more of a handful.

Another of England's touring party in South Africa, Preezy, is obliged to play tight-head prop for Gloucester against Coventry at Compton Road. Blakeway is still recovering from a rib injury and Preece, his deputy, damaged knee ligaments in the midweek win over Stroud so Preezy moves from the loose head and Sargent comes in.

However, the back row of Gadd, Teague and Longstaff, so effective two seasons ago, comes together once more and

## EQUESTRIANISM

## US and German riders keep lead

By Jenny MacArthur

Virginia Holgate, the Olympic individual bronze medalist, and last year's Burghley winner, the highest placed British rider, after the dressage phase of the Burghley Horse Trials in Lincolnshire, sponsored by Remy Martin, but even she is lying only in fourth place on the 11-year-old Night Cap.

Despite the impressive cluster of top riders competing yesterday none were able to improve on the scores of Thursday's overnight leaders, America's Olympic team champion, with Laura and West Germany's Gerhard Seyboth on Bertoni.

Brice Davidson, another member of the Olympic gold medal team, performed the best test yesterday and is lying third on the nine-year-old Pilot Kid. Davidson, twice the world champion has had to work hard to improve the dressage of the former race horse, which made yesterday's simple test particularly rewarding. Asked if he had any worries about today's cross-country course Davidson answered: "I am not worried about Burghley. It is not as straight forward as it looks."

Miss Holgate gave her usual authoritative performance on British National Life Assurance Night Cap. Apart from one break, in the extended canter, she was obedient and beautifully rhythmic. Miss Holgate admitted to being nervous before today's cross-country "I always get nervous about cross-country and it's the same feeling whether it's Burghley, the Olympics or a one-day event." Asked how she rated Davidson's performance she said: "I think he is a very good rider. He is both a Ben Farris - an uncharacteristically evasive Miss Holgate said: "I tell you after tomorrow."

Curly, the Olympic individual gold medalist winner, New Zealand's Mark Todd, is also riding a horse by the same name - Tina Mink - as his Olympic horse, Chariisma. Davidson, who has been a horse owner for many years, has however much less experience and Todd "played it safe" yesterday to be rewarded with a very average score of 45.15 marks. This is his third visit to Burghley but he has never yet gone clear over the last fence - a situation he will have to remedy today if he is to catch up with the leaders.

Another top rider who has his work cut out today is Richard Mende, whose 12-year-old Kleebach finished well down the line after a lively dressage test, punctuated in the canter with several bucks. "He's feeling well and wants everyone to know it," Mende commented, any disappointment quickly sidelined by the antics of his two-year-old son, James, who delighted the attendant crowd by hanging on to his father's coat tails and then demanding to wear his gloves.

Jan Sark and Sir Wattie moved down to fifth place and Lucinda Green with Shannagh fell back to seventh equal behind Lorna Clarke. The 10-year-old, who has been the best test yesterday on the Olympics. With her second horse, Myrrose, on a score of 45.80 - the top score - all three riders played well.

Miss Clarke, well placed to become the first three-time winner of the event.

Richard Walker - also seeking a third win, is lying seventh, with Mrs Green after a test which the three judges with rare uniformity, marked equally highly. His horse, Accumulator, knocked himself out this week and had a few days off but fears that this would affect his test - the horse needs a lot of work - proved grounds.

David Green's only ride, Walkabout, has been withdrawn after bruising the sole of his near fore just before his dressage test.

RESULTS: 1. Laura (USA) (P. Holgate) 2. West Germany (G. Seyboth) 3. New Zealand (M. Todd) 4. USA (J. Davidson) 5. USA (J. Sark) 6. USA (J. Green) 7. USA (J. Green) 8. USA (J. Green) 9. USA (J. Green) 10. USA (J. Green) 11. USA (J. Green) 12. USA (J. Green) 13. USA (J. Green) 14. USA (J. Green) 15. USA (J. Green) 16. USA (J. Green) 17. USA (J. Green) 18. USA (J. Green) 19. USA (J. Green) 20. USA (J. Green) 21. USA (J. Green) 22. USA (J. Green) 23. USA (J. Green) 24. USA (J. Green) 25. USA (J. Green) 26. USA (J. Green) 27. USA (J. Green) 28. USA (J. Green) 29. USA (J. Green) 30. USA (J. Green) 31. USA (J. Green) 32. USA (J. Green) 33. USA (J. Green) 34. USA (J. Green) 35. USA (J. Green) 36. USA (J. Green) 37. USA (J. Green) 38. USA (J. Green) 39. USA (J. Green) 40. USA (J. Green) 41. USA (J. Green) 42. USA (J. Green) 43. USA (J. Green) 44. USA (J. Green) 45. USA (J. Green) 46. USA (J. Green) 47. USA (J. Green) 48. USA (J. Green) 49. USA (J. Green) 50. USA (J. Green) 51. USA (J. 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## Saturday

Television and radio programmes  
Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

## Sunday

## BBC 1

- 6.20 Open University. Unit 8.25.  
6.40 The Saturday Picture Show. Introduced by Mark Curry. Caricatures, competitions and pop music with studio guest, Sade. Maggie Philbin is in Blackpool to look behind the scenes at the illuminations and Peter Powell reviews the latest video. The star guest is Johnny Ball.
- 11.00 Film: Beauty and the Beast (1976) starring Trish Van Devere and George C. Scott in the title roles. The classic story of a beautiful young woman who agrees to live in a magical castle in order to save her father's life. Directed by Claude Lenoir. 12.27 Weather.
- 12.30 Grandstand introduced by Desmond Lynam. The line-up is: 12.35 Football Focus with Bob Wilson; 1.00 News; 1.05 Athletics from Crystal Palace and Surfing from Newquay; 1.30 Football from Wembley; 1.45 Football from Wembley; 2.15, 2.45 and 3.15 Racing from Haydock; and the 2.30, 3.00 and 3.40 (The Phoenix) Championship Stakes racing from Phoenix Park. 3.50 Cycling and horse trials; 4.10 Final score.
- 5.10 The Pink Panther Show. Three cartoons (7).
- 5.30 News with Jan Leeming. 5.40 Sport and regional news.
- 5.45 The Noel Edmonds Late Late Show. Fun and games for brave members of the public plus the regular features - The Golden Egg Awards and the Hit Squad.
- 6.35 Bob's Full House. A comedy general knowledge quiz show with electronic round-robin. The winner receives a dream holiday (Cee-fax titles page 170).
- 7.10 Juliet Bravo starring Ann Cullen as Inspector Kate Cartwright, this week warning old age pensioners about confidence tricksters posing as council officials.
- 8.00 The Paul Daniels Magic Show. Magic and comedy and a competition in which a lucky winner could receive a Rolls-Royce. The special guests are, from Spain, Arturo Saguas, who performs on a bounding rope; American, Dick Franco who juggles three power-driven chainsaws; and Ted Must who sells double glazing.
- 8.40 Film: When Eight Bells Toll (1971) starring Anthony Hopkins, Robert Morley and Jack Hawkins. Mystery thriller about a naval secret agent investigating piracy of gold bullion in the Irish Sea. Based on the novel by A.E.W. Mason. MacLean and directed by Eliane Farier.
- 10.15 News and Sport. With Jan Leeming.
- 10.30 Match of the Day introduced by Jimmy Hill. Highlights from two of this afternoon's First Division games. The commentators are John Motson and Barry Davies.
- 11.20 Film: Sweet Home (1975). A made-for-television film starring Martin Sheen and Linda Blair as an escaped mental patient and his teenage girl who holds her hostage in a mountain-top hideaway. At first she is held against her wishes but gradually a bond develops between the two which grows into love. Directed by Les Phillips.
- 12.50 Weather.

## TV-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain. Presented by Henry Kelly. Begins with Saturday Mail in which the subject is 'How to Stay Happy Married'. News and weather at 7.00 and 8.00; sport at 7.10; the Gerses' dream home at 7.45; cooking with Rustie Lee at 8.15. The guests are Leonard Rossiter, Molly Harris, Guy Mitchell and Fred Dibnah. The Disney Dog Show at 8.30.
- 9.25 Cartoon Time. 9.30 Fraggle Rock. Adventures of creatures who live beneath a lighthouse. 10.00 The Saturday Show. Fun and games and pop music presented by Bonnie Langford, Tommy Boyd and Nigel Roberts.
- 11.20 Mister T. Animated adventures based on the A-Team character. 11.45 Cateweezle in the Wishing Hour, starring Geoffrey Baylton.
- 12.15 World of Sport introduced by Dickie Davies. The line-up is: 12.20 Speedway. The World Individual Championship Final from Gothenburg; 12.45 News; 12.50 On the Ball with Ian St John and Jenny Graves who complete the home countries' preparations for the World Cup qualifying matches; 12.55 Cycling. The World Championship Road Race from Barcelona; 1.40, 2.55 and 4.00 Golf: coverage of the third round of the Panasonic European Open from the Old Course, Sunningdale; 1.50 The TV Five (part one) the 2.00 and 2.15 and 2.45 from Thirsk. Part two the 3.40 from Phoenix Park; 2.45 Half-time football round-up; 4.45 Results.
- 5.00 News.
- 5.05 The Kranksies Klub. Comedy plus pop music from Showaddywaddy.
- 5.35 Blockbusters. General knowledge quiz presented by Bob Holness.
- 6.05 The A-Team. Hannibal Smith leads his motley band in another incredible escapade.
- 7.00 Panchelines. Lennie Bennett presents another edition of the fast moving quiz game.
- 7.30 Bottle Boys. Comedy series about the misadventures of a group of four young men. Directed by David Turner. (Cee-fax titles page 170).
- 8.00 9-2-1 presented by Ted Rogers. This week the show is in the form of a five-act musical. With guests Leslie Crowther, Dina Wadoff, Bill Partlow, Chris Emmett and Billie Whitelaw.
- 8.00 The Gentle Touch. Part two of the story begun last week when a bunch of petty criminals uncover a fortune in forged notes. They are determined not to hand over their loot even when the members of the gang are murdered. Det Insp Maggie Forbes investigates (Oracle titles page 170).
- 10.00 News.
- 10.15 Film: Nightmares (1981) starring Sylvester Stallone and Billy Dee Williams as two unorthodox New York policemen who are transferred to the anti-terrorist squad. Directed by Bruce Malmuth.
- 12.05 London news headlines followed by The Panasonic Championship. Further coverage from Sunningdale. Highlights of today's third round.
- 12.45 Night Thoughts.



Petition to 10 Downing Street: Robin Askwith and Janet Hargreaves in Bottle Boys (TV, 7.30 pm)

## BBC 2

- 6.25 Open University: Geographical Mapping. 6.50 Data on Cars. 7.15 Maths: Finding One's Bearings. 7.40 Pedology: Three Villages. 8.05 The Ombudsman. 8.30 Stereochemistry: Conformations. 8.55 Introductory Electronics. 9.20 Physics to Sixty: 2.45 Cars and Steam Turbines. 10.10 Managing the Desert Margin. 10.35 Calculus: The Directional Derivative. 11.00 Geology: The Capital Reef. 11.25 State Intervention. 12.15 Body Language. 12.40 Shorelands School: Meeting a Need. 1.05 Pure Maths: Convergence. 1.30 History of Mathematics. 1.55 The View from Detroit. 2.20 Health Care in Mozambique. 2.45 Modern Art: Greenberg on Criticism.
- 3.10 Film: The Devil and Miss Jones (1941) starring Jean Arthur and Robert Cummings. An industrial dispute at a department store gives the owner the idea to send his red-headed wife and become, incognito, a member of the staff. With Charles Coburn. Directed by Sam Wood.
- 4.40 Horse Trials. The Burghley Horse Trials Championships. Further coverage of this prestigious event which has attracted seven Olympic equestrian medalists including the individual Three-Day event gold medalist Mark Todd.
- 5.40 Film: Once Upon a Honeymoon (1942) starring Ginger Rogers and Cary Grant. Rogers plays a gold digging showgirl who marries an Austrian baron only to be plucked from a fate worse than death by a radio correspondent (Grant) when her husband's Nazi connections are revealed. With Walter Slezak. Directed by Leo McCarey.
- 7.30 News and Sport. With Jan Leeming.
- 7.45 The 1984 US Open Tennis Championships. Live coverage of the Men's singles semi-finals and the Ladies' final.
- 10.15 The Exterminator. A drama documentary about John Jenkins, an army sergeant stationed in Chester during the late 1960s. He went undetected as the man responsible for a nationwide bombing campaign against pipelines and unoccupied buildings.
- 11.45 Night with Jan Leeming.
- 11.50 The US Open Tennis Championships. Further coverage from Sunningdale. Highlights of today's third round.
- 12.45 Night Thoughts.

## CHANNEL 4

- 2.00 Listening Eye. A repeat of the first series in a new series for the deaf and the hard-of-hearing.
- 2.25 Film: Thank Your Lucky Stars (1943) starring Eddie Cantor. A musical revue with a string of stars in cameo roles including Humphrey Bogart, Pas de Deux. An Oscar-nominated short in which Norman MacLaren combines the choreography of ballet with cinema effects.
- 4.50 Brookside. A compilation of the week's two episodes.
- 6.00 Paralympics '84. Edited highlights of the track and field events, weightlifting and basketball in the seventh World Wheelchair Olympics.
- 7.00 News and weather followed by Revelations in which former pop musician Cat Stevens, now known as Yusuf Islam, talks to Eric Robson about how and why he chose to embrace the Muslim religion and to give up his trappings of wealth.
- 7.30 Union World. The first in a new series, presented by Gus Macdonald.
- 8.00 The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly. The third and final programme about the biological effects of electricity, and David Jones examines the ways in which electricity can be used as a weapon and cites the example of how the Russians beamed the American Embassy in Moscow which led to the staff having a white blood cell count 40 per cent above the normal level. The past four Ambassadors dying from cancer; the third suffering from a rare blood disease.
- 9.00 Callan. The secret serviceman is briefed by Bishop about a Russian who claims he is a tractor salesman but is believed to be a KGB assassin.
- 10.00 A Frame with Davis. Steve Davis's guests on the green baize are comedians Michael Barmore and Don Maclean.
- 10.35 Film: Dr. Scorsese (1953) Sound by David Jackson. Dr. Caldwell, a surgeon whose career is ruined by the death of his fiancée. He tries to establish a practice in a small town but is frustrated by the suspicion of the local 'Mr. Big'. Directed by William Dieterle.
- 11.55 Film: Sweeney Todd: The Demon Barber of Fleet Street (1936) starring Tod Slaughter in the title role - a notorious London barber who murdered his customers and used their bodies as meat-pie fillings. Directed by George King.
- 1.10 Closedown.



Lord Scarmant: he talks to the people of Brixton three years after his report on the riots there (Channel 4, 9.15 pm)

## BBC 2

- 6.25 Open University: The Social Primate: Growing Up. 6.50 Imaging the Eye. 7.15 Prey for the Predator. 7.45 Appraising the Appraisal Interview. 8.05 The Widowing of Mrs Holroyd. 8.30 Field Geology: Arran. 8.55 Meanings of Madness. 9.20 Maths: Modelling Grapes. 9.45 Namibia: Territory Without a State. 10.10 Comparing Trades Unions. 2.15 Abstracting the Meaning. 11.50 Plant Propagation. 12.15 Organics by the River. 12.40 Romantic Poets. 1.05 Fighting Quotas. 1.30 Maths Methods: Fourier Analysis.
- 1.55 Sunday Grandstand. The final programme of the season, introduced by Desmond Lynam. Four sports covered this afternoon: Motor Racing from Monza - the Italian Grand Prix. Murray Walker and James Hunt describe the action, Claret - a match from the final afternoon of the John Player Special League. The commentators are Jim Laker, Christopher Martin Jenkins and Peter Walker. Horse Trials. The Burghley Remy Martin Championships - the show jumping section and Athletics from Jarrow.
- 6.50 News Review. Moira Stuart brings you the week's news. With subtitles.
- 7.15 Jane in the Desert. A compilation of the week's adventure in which the Daily Mirror's smp cartoon heroine is on an undercover mission to deliver an important British scientist to Egypt. Starring Glynis Barber (7).
- 8.25 Another Six English Towns. The first of a new series in which Alec Clifton-Taylor examines six of England's historic towns. He begins in Cirencester, the capital of the Cotswolds, a town in which the finds England's traditional architecture 'at its most succulent'.
- 8.35 News. With Jan Leeming.
- 8.40 A Moment to Talk. The penultimate programme in the series of portraits of ordinary men and women talking about everyday matters comes from the trailer Arctic Freebooter lying in Hull's St Andrews dock. Here Rodney Atkinson talks about his life and his times.
- 8.55 The 1984 US Open Tennis Championships. Live coverage from Sunningdale. Highlights of the Men's singles final. The commentators are Dan Maskell and John Barrett.
- 11.05 Grand Prix. Highlights from this afternoon's Italian Grand Prix at Monza. Peter Murray Walker and James Hunt explain the intricacies of the noisy sport in which nervous men compete. Ends at approximately 11.45.
- 12.15 Night Thoughts from MP Frank Field.

## CHANNEL 4

- 2.00 Inish Allie looks at the divorce issue in the Republic and includes a cuedo debate.
- 2.25 The Actor and the Role. The last programme in the series in which actors talk about how playing Biblical characters affected their lives. This afternoon Martin Jarvis recalls the time he played the part of Pontius Pilate.
- 2.55 Film: Pyrasca (1957) The All In One Golden season continues with the story of 'Voy', an unscrupulous poet who is humiliated by his older brothers and forced to live on the streets of Calcutta. There he meets a girl who has been abandoned by a prostitute, and Robert Taylor, labour editor of the Observer. Anthony Howard is in the chair.
- 6.00 American Football presented by Nick Horn in London and John Smith in Houston where the Houston Oilers play the Los Angeles Raiders, winners of last season's Super Bowl.
- 7.15 News summary followed by Playing Shakespeare. The seventh programme in the series in which John Barton illustrates how modern actors bring to life Shakespeare's language. Features the rehearsal of a scene from Twelfth Night in which Judi Dench, Richard Farrow, Norman Rodway and Michael Williams show what can be learnt from the Bard's pauses, his use of verbs, his rhyming couplets and his unusual words.
- 8.15 Upstairs, Downstairs. A two part party for wounded officers is given at Eaton Place and it is at this that Hazel catches a young pilot, Jack Dyrson.
- 9.20 Scamman Returns. Three years after his report on the Brixton riots, Lord Scarmant returns to the area where he talks to unemployed young people, youth workers and Sir Kenneth Newman.
- 10.00 News. With Jan Leeming.
- 10.05 Metropolitan Police. He also visits Brixton Police Station and is told by community relations officer George Graves that 'we're worse off economically than we were'.
- 10.20 Film: The Young in Heart (1958) starring John Gielgud. A romantic comedy in which a family of confidence tricksters are reformed when they meet a charming, rich, old woman. Directed by Richard Wallace. Closedown.

## Radio 4

- Programmes on long wave. 1 denotes stereo on VHF.
- 6.25 Shipping. 6.30 News: Morning. 6.45 Shipping. 6.50 News: Farming. 7.00 News. 7.10 Today's Papers. 7.15 News. 7.20 Today's Papers. 7.25 News. 7.30 Today's Papers. 7.35 News. 7.40 Today's Papers. 7.45 News. 7.50 Today's Papers. 7.55 News. 8.00 Today's Papers. 8.05 News. 8.10 Today's Papers. 8.15 News. 8.20 Today's Papers. 8.25 News. 8.30 Today's Papers. 8.35 News. 8.40 Today's Papers. 8.45 News. 8.50 Today's Papers. 8.55 News. 9.00 Today's Papers. 9.05 News. 9.10 Today's Papers. 9.15 News. 9.20 Today's Papers. 9.25 News. 9.30 Today's Papers. 9.35 News. 9.40 Today's Papers. 9.45 News. 9.50 Today's Papers. 9.55 News. 10.00 Today's Papers. 10.05 News. 10.10 Today's Papers. 10.15 News. 10.20 Today's Papers. 10.25 News. 10.30 Today's Papers. 10.35 News. 10.40 Today's Papers. 10.45 News. 10.50 Today's Papers. 10.55 News. 11.00 Today's Papers. 11.05 News. 11.10 Today's Papers. 11.15 News. 11.20 Today's Papers. 11.25 News. 11.30 Today's Papers. 11.35 News. 11.40 Today's Papers. 11.45 News. 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## London crime rises 7 pc after 1983 fall

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Serious crime in London increased by 7 per cent in the first half of this year, indicating that the decline in the annual crime figures last year may prove to have been only a respite.

But the figures for January to June issued yesterday by Scotland Yard offer some solace to the police in the fact that the clear-up rate in the first six months rose by 8 per cent and overall equals the 17 per cent figure given for 1983.

Earlier this year the police had issued a warning that its success in 1983, when the number of serious crimes fell by 4 per cent, the first fall since 1979, might be that the public was becoming more prepared to report crimes.

The figures released yesterday show 349,115 crimes, against 326,117 for the first six months of 1983. A total of 60,370 were cleared up this year while the figure for last year was 55,879.

The greatest individual increase was in burglaries, which rose by 15 per cent to 55,106. The clear-up rate for that offence rose by 31 per cent from 3,263 last year to 4,289. One of the individual group of offences was car crimes which rose slightly to 92,214, with a clear-up rate of 6,946 last year and 6,995 this year.

The overall figure for burglaries was 85,860 in the six months this year against 76,705 last year, representing a 12 per cent rise.

Robbery, which covers street crime, rose from 5,900 to 6,398, an increase of 8 per cent. The

number of offences cleared up dropped by 6 per cent from 952 to 894.

Theft and handling, the largest single group, numbered 175,424 offences this year against 174,377 last year, a 3 per cent rise. A total of 30,326 were cleared up against 29,217 in the first six months of last year, representing a 4 per cent improvement.

In terms of individual areas of London the Lambeth police district, which includes Brixton, has returned to figures seen after the Brixton riots in 1981.

Commander Alexander Marnoch, head of "L" district, said that crimes were running at a pitch where one in ten of Lambeth's 262,000 residents was a victim. Five hundred offences, including robbery, car crime and burglary, were being reported each week.

Mr Marnoch said that much of the tension in the area between the police and the community no longer existed but the crime figures had risen because more people were in the area thanks to a better atmosphere. There had been more public events and there was also evidence that drug use was generating crime.

The figures could not be used to show problems across the whole of the district. The Southam division, where 13 neighbourhood watch schemes are operating, was showing reductions of 3 per cent in robberies and 7 per cent in car crimes.

## Prospect of more police on the beat

Scotland Yard and the Home Office have begun discussions on increasing the police manpower on London streets as part of a survey of the Metropolitan Police establishment. (Our Crime Reporter writes.)

In the past year the Yard has carried out an examination of manpower in each of London's 24 police districts. A second survey, under way among headquarters staff, may result in additional requests for increased staff.

The fruits of the first survey have not been revealed but

it is understood that the Yard is asking for an increase of hundreds rather than thousands. A Whitehall source said no final figures had been decided and denied any large-scale increases.

A succession of commissioners has pointed out the stretched resources of the London police, whose tasks have expanded with the growth of crime such as terrorism and public order problems. Since 1981 the establishment has been increased by 538 officers and stands at 27,115.

## Pre-shuffle talks at No 10



A purposeful Prime Minister arriving at No 10 for yesterday's talks (Photographs: Brian Harris).

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Prime Minister interrupted a private visit to friends in Scotland to preside yesterday at a Downing Street meeting of the group of ministers who have been monitoring the disputes in the mines and docks.

When the group reconvenes on Tuesday some of the ministers present yesterday are likely to be holding different views.

The indications yesterday were that Mrs Thatcher has completed her consideration of the changes she is to make as a result of the retirement from office of Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, who has told her that he wishes to return to the back benches and to take a position in industry.

It is widely believed that Mr

Prior is to become chairman of the General Electric Company, but that the announcement of his appointment is being delayed to coincide with the announcement from Downing Street, probably on Tuesday, of the name of Mr Prior's successor and of a limited number of consequential changes and promotions among ministers.

This evening Mr and Mrs Thatcher are invited to Balmoral, where they will spend two nights as guests of the Queen. The brief September visit has become an institution, and the timing this year will allow the Prime Minister to inform the Queen of the ministerial changes which she proposes.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by 12 ministers in addition to the Prime Minister.



Mr Peter Walker in Downing Street.



Mr Michael Heseltine (left) and Mr Leon Brittan.

## The Soviet Sun Belt Moscow blessing on the Tsarist past

With silent homage to the shade of William Howard Russell we crossed the river Alma at a place called Pleasant Meeting. This is not, it turns out, an ironic reference to bloody clashes between British and Russian troops in the Crimean war of 1854-1856 but relates to a much earlier encounter between Catherine the Great, the Russian empress, and her chief minister, the attentive Count Potemkin.

It was this spot on the Alma that Potemkin erected his celebrated fake village, all facade and no substance, so that Catherine could get the impression that all was well in the empire, including the mountainous peninsula so recently conquered from the Crimean khans.

Potemkin also hired a moveable flock of sheep to pose by the facades to indicate economic prosperity. As we passed through Pleasant Meeting a flock of sheep, possibly the same one, obligingly appeared, although the peasant houses behind them seemed solid enough.

The modern equivalent of a Potemkin village is possibly the model collective farm, although Soviet officials insist that the latter springs from a desire to show Russia at its best (which is no doubt what Potemkin said).

Catherine was on her way to the fabled city of Bakhchisarai, headquarters of the Crimean khanate. In the Tartar language Bakhchisarai literally means "Palace of gardens", and the ancient seat of the khans lives up to the name, with tall minarets, quiet, fragrant courtyards and marble fountains.

The most famous of these, the Fountain of Tears, inspired the poet Pushkin, who wrote one of his most popular poems after staying at Bakhchisarai for just one night.

The fountain's tears are those of an otherwise heartless and cruel khan who mourned the loss of a young bride, Pushkin left two roses on the fountain, one red and one yellow, a practice perpetuated by today's Russians, familiar with both the poem and the Bolshoi ballet based on it.

The Crimea was annexed by Russia during Catherine's reign, in 1783, and although it is now technically part of the Ukraine it is essentially Russian. There are occasional reminders of the peninsula wars with Turkey and Britain.

such as the English cemetery at Sebastopol (closed, alas, to foreigners, although Churchill visited it after the Yalta conference of 1945).

But there are few traces left of the Muslim Khans or the Islamic inheritance. Bakhchisarai is a museum, visited by Muslims from Tashkent and Alma Ata. There is a working mosque at nearby Simferopol, but it is poorly attended.

This is not due to the imperiousness of the Tsars, although the Tsars did not encourage the Crimean Tatars to stay. The last Khan was "invited" to settle well away from the Crimea in the provincial gloom of Tambov, in European Russia. He stood it for three months before decamping to Turkey, where he was executed for having given the Crimea away to Russia.

But the Tatars survived in large numbers until 1944, when some 250,000 were deported by Stalin on suspicion of collaboration with the Nazis during the German occupation. The Tatars were formally "rehabilitated" in 1967. The Kremlin has still not acknowledged that an injustice was done or allowed the Tatars to reside in the Crimea. Soviet officials simply say that the Tatars "now live in Central Asia".

But there is still Bakhchisarai, which preserves stone-work and stained glass, much of it made by Italian craftsmen on their way to Moscow and St Petersburg. And the khan's private mosque and personal Koran stir profound historical and spiritual echoes, provided you can ignore the banal observations by Marx stuck on the wall, to the effect that the Koran provided the basis for social legislation under Islam.

For the Russians the Islamic culture of the Tatars has been rightly overlaid by Soviet Russian achievements, an oil painting depicting Count Sheremetev, blond and blue-eyed emissary of the Tsars, bravely defying the tortures of a mean and swartky khan.

It is not an image that the Tatars themselves would necessarily accept, but it illustrates the point that the Soviet regime, which in other respects rejects the Tsarist heritage, regards the Russian annexation of the Caucasus, the Crimea and Central Asia as legitimate.

Richard Owen

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Solution of Puzzle No 16,524

1. 10. 2. 11. 3. 12. 4. 13. 5. 14. 6. 15. 7. 16. 8. 17. 9. 18. 10. 19. 11. 20. 12. 21. 13. 22. 14. 23. 15. 24. 16. 25. 17. 26. 18. 27. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

Solution of Puzzle No 16,529

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